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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1917 No. 16

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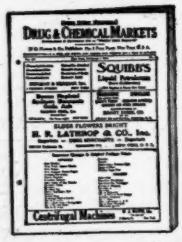

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The purpose of this journal is to supply first-hand buyers with thoroughly reliable Market Reports, with current prices on Drugs and Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs. It also prints each week 2 complete lists (1,600 items) of current Jobbers' Prices in New York on Drugs and Chemicals.

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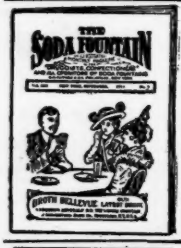

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FEATURES OF THE NEW YEAR

With the season's greeting and best wishes for a prosperous New Year, the *Drug Trade Weekly*, a new publication by D. O. Haynes & Co., will make its bow to the retail druggists of the country in the first week in January. It will be devoted to the commercial side of the retail trade and enjoys the unique distinction of being the only weekly in this great field of opportunity comprising more than 50,000 drug stores. The new weekly goes to every druggist in the land to remind him that he needs reliable information of price changes which are now occurring so rapidly that weekly information is absolutely imperative in conducting business successfully.

In addition to the Jobbers' Prices Current, heretofore printed in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and now transferred to the *Drug Trade Weekly*, there will be full market reports, articles on buying and selling, window displays, the commercial side of the drug business, accounting and stocktaking, and the national news of the retail drug trade.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS will continue its work in behalf of manufacturers and wholesalers in drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, colors, essential oils and pharmaceuticals, giving special attention to the production and distribution of products, prices in original packages, sources of supply, We anticipate a successful new year in all lines of drugs conditions in the primary markets here and abroad, new enterprises, legislation affecting the industries and exports and imports of raw materials and manufactured goods. and chemicals and extend cordial wishes that all who have co-operated with DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in improving conditions in the industry may share in the coming prosperity.

T. N. T. POISONING OF MUNITION WORKERS

Since trinitrotoluene liberates fumes at a temperature as low as 32 C. (89.6 F.), it has been argued that the poison enters the body of munition workers by inhalation of nitrous fumes, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, on the circumstantial evidence that the incidence of its toxic effects varies with the ventilation of the factories. When the circulation of the air is defective, and fumes are given off by molten trinitrotoluene, the toxic effects become more frequent, whereas good ventilation is accompanied by freedom from illness. Moore's recent analytic and experimental investigations appear to prove that the skin is the main channel of absorption of trinitrotoluene, and he insists that inhalation of its fumes or of its dust does not play any part. There is some evidence that an oily condition of the hands, such as may result from handling silk bags saturated with petrolatum, favors absorption.

Personal susceptibility has some influence in determining the incidence of symptoms, and whether they appear after a short or after a considerable period of work. This is well shown in the case of dermatitis. But the amount of the exposure, or in other words, the dose of the

poison, is the more important factor in producing the toxic effects.

The manufacture of trinitrotoluene in this country is mainly confined to a few firms, so that effective supervision can be planned. The loading of shells, on the other hand, is likely to be carried on by any manufacturer possessing the requisite facilities, which are comparatively simple.

In a paper on the safe handling of trinitrotoluene, read before the Section on Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Service, Surgeon Schereschewsky of the U. S. Public Health Service pointed out that the number of workers involved in loading operations is likely to be much greater than that concerned in the manufacture of this substance. Besides this, he added, long contact with the production of other poisonous nitrated benzene products should have given manufacturers of trinitrotoluene the requisite experience to enable them to handle the manufacture of this substance with safety to the workers concerned. In addition to this, in the manufacture of trinitrotoluene, except at the final sieving and packing operations, the substance is handled either in closed containers or in a moist condition, under which circumstances the risk of poisoning is greatly reduced.

In loading operations, on the other hand, there is constant opportunity for nearly everyone connected with such work to become the subject of chronic poisoning through either the fumes or the dust of this substance. Valuable practicable points have been outlined by Schereschewsky in a recent number of Public Health Reports which should be in the hands of everyone interested.

GERMAN CHEMISTS OPPOSE SYNDICATE PLAN

The intention of the German Government to introduce compulsory syndicates, where such combinations do not exist and voluntary efforts in this direction fail to accomplish the object in view, has now engaged the attention of the chemical industry. At the recent thirty-ninth assembly of the Association for the Protection of the Interests of the Chemical Industry, which was held at Berlin under the presidency of Dr. Hauser, of Hochst, Dr. Riesser, of Berlin, raised the question of the transition economy from war to peace work, and expressed his opposition to any compulsory syndicate in the chemical industry in that connection. If the central regulation of imports was inevitable the chemical industry should be allowed to manage for itself, he argued, and State limination be restricted to supervision. It was necessary for freedom of trading to be restored to the fullest extent. The chemical firms desired to remain what they were—members of the creative class—without guardianship in their activity for the welfare of the country.

CANADA'S CHEMICAL TRADE PLANS

The Special Trade Commission from Canada to Great Britain, France and Italy in 1916 to investigate the prospects for larger trade after the war has made its report. In regard to chemicals manufactured in Canada from various natural sources, undoubtedly a very much larger market will be found in the future. Among these are the wood-distillation products, such as acetate of lime and soda, acetone, acetic acid, especially the glacial acid 99-per cent. which Canada is already making. Methyl alcohol can also be produced on a large scale, and there is likely to be a good market for this article after the war. Calcium carbide, glucose, formaldehyde, and technical lactic acid are other items mentioned in the report as being lines in which Canada can compete, while as to bronze powders (formerly supplied by Germany) there is no limit for the possibilities of Canada's activity.

The Dominion hopes to do a much larger business with France after the war, particularly in farm and allied products, while there is also likely to be a good outlet in France for a number of Canadian chemicals distilled from wood. The same applies to Italy, where, of course, Germany is expected to make enormous efforts to overcome her present disability; and the recommendation is strongly made by Italian business men that Canadians organize their trade in such a way as to concede a liberal degree of credit to the Italian firms with whom they will initiate relations.

UNITED DRUG CO.'S EARNINGS

In October the United Drug Company of Boston earned net profits of $453,614, which will be available for dividends, along with $2,536,729, earned during the nine months ended Sept. 30 last. This gives nearly $3,000,000 for distribution on authorized capital of $52,500,000, of which $34,245,350 of stock was outstanding in 1916. The stock comprises $7,500,000 first preferred 7 per cent. cumulative; $10,000,000 second preferred 6 per cent. non-cumulative; $35,000,000 common shares. The outstanding stock is $5,086,350 first preferred, $9,109,000 second preferred and $20,050,000 common stock.

The company's October statement says: Sales were $4,236,515, against $3,306,482 in October, 1916, an increase of $930,033. Gross profits were $1,384,770, against $1,105,702, an increase of $279,068. After paying all expenses, deducting depreciation and provisions for taxes, final net profit available for dividends was $453,614, against $305,503 for October a year ago.

When considering the earnings there are many facts to be taken into account concerning the assets and liabilities as stated in a report filed with the Boston Stock Exchange on June 30, 1916, as published in the *Pharmaceutical Era*. It was said:

"Patents, trade marks and good will at $23,527,465 is not only more than 55 per cent. of the company's total assets, but a tremendous volume of 'water'—it's a regular lake. If some of our large pharmaceutical manufacturers or proprietary medicine houses should value such of their assets on a similar basis, the 'war brides' and automobile companies would envy their financial showings.

"Then too, the interest charges are not to be sneezed at. Six per cent. on $42,500,000 is about $7,000 a day for 365 days in the year; and if there are 7,000 Rexall drug stores, each store on an average must contribute $365 a year, or $1.00 a day to pay these charges."

Scientific work of unusual volume and interest is described in the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Standards, just issued. The work ranges from the testing of clinical thermometers to the publication of national electrical and gas codes. Since the war began, all branches of this scientific bureau have been conducting researches on technical problems of military application.

The chemical work of the Bureau included the development of new methods of analyzing steel, and other materials; study of platinum purity; co-operation upon military researches involving chemistry, such as the preparation of special gases, combustion gas detectors; and chemical researches and materials testing in great variety and quantity for the Government.

Government Waste in Buying

Problem of Utilizing National Resources to Meet War Needs

By LEWIS E. PIERSON, Chairman of the Board,
Irving National Bank, New York*

CLEARLY, the most difficult problem with which the nation is confronted just now is that of developing a definite plan of relationship between Government and national resources, whereby these resources expressed in material wealth, in trained intelligence, in patriotic willingness to serve, may be utilized to the greatest possible advantage in winning the war and in protecting the nation's world interests in times of peace which will follow war.

* * * * * * * *

If there is one tendency—which, more than any other, seems to menace our success in putting the nation's resources in such condition as to be able to meet the extraordinary demand which war has created, clearly it is the tendency towards national waste. Our reputation as the most wasteful nation and people in the world finds fullest justification in conditions which surround us upon every hand.

Waste is everywhere—in production—in manufacture—in transportation—in purchase—in sale—in distribution. It interferes with the efficiency and proper economy of business and of Government. It is responsible for immeasurable national losses in materials destroyed,—in services misdirected,—in efficiency possible but not secured.

Beginning with production,—and that is the point at which Government action in correction and regulation to be fully effective must begin,—we find waste. The farmer wastes, when, because of careless methods, he allows grain to rot in the fields,—and when, because of labor, or transportation, or distribution difficulties of some kind, he grows fruit which never finds a market,—and when he allows his cattle to reach the market in an imperfectly fattened condition,—and when he tolerates land which is fallow instead of productive,—and when he insists upon operating independently of his fellows instead of taking fullest advantage of the obvious benefits of co-operative organization.

Waste is found in unintelligent buying, and preparing, and utilizing of materials,—in money which is hoarded instead of being put into the channels of commerce for which it was intended,—in commercial credit which is tied up in frozen book accounts,—in the purchase of luxuries, or in extravagances which mean nothing to the purpose of war,—or in the possibility of productive labor of men, or women, which is not utilized in effective manner.

The Government wastes when it fixes a price so high as to permit excess profits and fails to provide a recovery tax upon the particular industry affected. It wastes when it fixes a price so low as to remove the proper incentive to the necessarily large increased production demanded by war,—and it wastes when, in administering the war business of the nation, it secures from a machine, or a man, or an establishment, or a business regularly under its control, a percentage of efficiency lower than the highest efficiency of which that machine, or man, or establishment, or business, is capable and again it wastes when, in constructing or purchasing, or in any other of the war business functions with which it has been entrusted, it allows its different departments to bid against each other for labor, and for vast quantities of materials and supplies, thereby creating purely fictitious values, with their natural bearing upon inflation and the high cost of living, and with the disturbance to business, and industry, and labor, which follows. It wastes when, in any form of contract it fails to provide the incentive to economy in costs which well managed private business always is so careful to require.

It would seem that nothing more quickly could secure from business its greatest value to the Government at this time than, on the one hand, the prompt organization by each essential industry, of a committee authorized to speak to the Government for the industry on questions of production, price, distribution of orders, priority and other matters of war importance,—and on the other hand,—the equally prompt creation by the Government of an organization clothed with full and properly co-ordinated responsibility and authority, which do not now exist,—to direct the business operations of the war back of the forces,—such organizations to include only executives whose business capacity and experience would meet the universal approval of the patriotic intelligence of the entire country. This organization should be charged with the duty of immediate co-ordination of the war business activities of the nation,—the development of definite policies for the Government in its relations to all forms of business fundamentally related to our national interest in winning the war,—and with the carrying out of such policies.

The task confronting the nation is a stupendous one, and cannot be accomplished by half-hearted methods, nor by the application of less than our fullest power. The successful financing of the war out of our vast, natural, tangible and intangible resources, can be assumed and assured only when based upon clearly defined, financial, business and industrial policies, approved by the nation's best financial, business and industrial talent, and backed by our great reservoir of banking strength,—the Federal Reserve System. No smaller conception of the situation will serve the nation's purpose. Clearly the most urgent need in this entire war situation is for complete and continuing national confidence. In order to produce such a condition it will be necessary that there be provided reasonable assurance that the policies adopted will insure production and profits,—and that taxation,—while full,—will be fair;—that business will be sustained in order that labor be employed, and that there be created wealth and income to absorb the Government bond issues,—and to meet the requirements of its war taxation program.

If the Government, by a careful and comprehensive treatment of this problem, can surround the national financial situation with elements of protection like these, the people of the Nation,—and particularly its business men, can look forward to the demands to come with reasonable assurance, and our great problem of financing the war will be relieved of many of the difficulties it now possesses.

* * * * * * * *

We hear a great deal about profiteering, and about the present national danger which it represents, and about the unpatriotic attitude of any element in the nation disposed to reap undue profits in these times of national emergency when every individual's efforts should be to aid in winning the war.

Of course profiteering is wrong,—dead wrong—but it might be well to look into the true national situation as regards danger from this source, so that we may realize how serious a menace profiteering really is and so that no sentimental or other consideration may render exempt from its application any person or interest whose present activities or tendencies suggest the possibility of profits in excess of what the nation's best war interests demand.

It is beyond doubt that there is required regulation, to the end that the danger indicated in this word "profiteering" shall be provided against,—but laws or regulations intended for this purpose should be fully national in their operation,—should affect all possible offending elements.

*Extracts from an Address before a War Conference of Michigan Business Men at Detroit.

NOVOCAIN AND VERONAL TO BE MADE HERE

Rector Chemical Co. and Herman Metz Obtain Right to German Patents for Novocain—Abbott Laboratories to Manufacture Veronal—Names Changed.

The Rector Chemical Company, of New York City, and the Farbwerke Hoechst Company, of which Herman Metz holds all the stock. have been licensed by the Federal Trade Commission to manufacture and sell novocain, which is hereafter to be called "pro-caine."

Pro-caine is a local anaesthetic extensively used in surgery. It has largely supplanted the use of cocaine, and has none of the ill effects or habit forming qualities of cocaine.

The pre-war price for pro-caine was $52 per pound, but the last sale, a few weeks ago, brought $720 per pound. The Rector Company believes it can manufacture pro-caine for $65 per pound, and agrees to sell it at about $95 per pound. Right to fix price and judge of the quality of the production is reserved by the Federal Trade Commission.

The licensees are required to pay to the Alien Property Custodian 5 per cent. of their gross receipts. It is stipulated also in the licenses that the new name, pro-caine, must appear on all packages containing the drug.

The Abbott Laboratories of Chicago are licensed to produce and sell "veronal" under a non-exclusive license. The patent for this important drug was granted to Emil Fisher for E. Merck, of Darmstadt, Germany, to run until 1922. Under the terms of the license, the drug is hereafter to be known as "barbital."

It is stipulated that the new name, together with the scientific name C. C. diethylbarbituric acid, be printed on all packages containing the drug. The old name of veronal also may be used on the packages in an explanatory sense.

The Abbott Company is required under its license to pay to the Alien Property Custodian 5 per cent. of its gross receipts on the sale of the drug. It is further stipulated that the Federal Trade Commission reserves the right to fix prices and be the judge at all times of the quality of the drug manufactured.

The pre-war price of this drug was $21.50 per pound; it now costs $40 per pound to import it. The Abbott Company can make it at $20 per pound, and will sell it at a 15 per cent, profit.

The Rector Chemical Company, of 2 Rector street, gave out a statement in which it is said:

"At the hearing before the Whitney Joint Legislative Committee on Narcotics, one of the internal revenue agents who appeared before the meeting stated that the majority of the soldiers who were wounded in action would return to this country after the war, addicted to the use of drugs. The reason for this statement was based on the knowledge that in order to relieve the suffering of the soldiers while awaiting movement back to the base hospitals, cocaine and morphine had been extensively used.

"This is in direct line with the subject of German patent rights, because one of the cardinal attributes of novocain, or rather pro-caine as it will be known from the beginning of American production, is that no drug forming habits result from the use of this local anaesthetic. That in itself justifies the Federal Trade Commission in ruling that all rights concerning its sole manufacture by Germany be waived and the product of German ingenuity and thought be available for use by chemists in the United States.

"Regarding price fixing, I do not feel that there will be any difficulty. The Federal Trade Commission reserves the right to regulate the cost of the commodity, but it seems certain that intervention by Government officials will be felt only when there are patent cases of profiteering. There will have to be a period of adjustment prior to the maximum production of the article. The rule of reason will be made to apply in every phase of the matter. A reasonable margin of profit must be allowed in order to cover the cost of upkeep for the various plants."

Trade Notes & Personals

Soap valued at $383,587 cleared from this port during October for various foreign countries.

Quinine to the amount of 262,890 ounces arrived in London during the week ended December 1.

The American steamer Pennsylvania has arrived at San Francisco with 16,529 bags of nitrate of soda.

The arrivals of sandalwood oil at London during the week ended December 1 were valued at £13,500.

Illinois growers of ginseng are receiving $15 a pound in the Chicago market for dried roots of the best grade.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $786,600 additional common stock of the General Chemical Co.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pyrox Corporation, a manufacturer of compounds, at No. 141 Broadway.

The stockholders of the Solvay Process Company have ratified the plan to increase the capital stock from $18,000,000 to $36,000,000.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa for eight months ended August 31, amounted to 411,437 pounds, against 727,524 in the same time last year.

During August, British India exported 243,112 cwt. of castor seed compared with 95,732 cwt. in August, 1916. The exports from April 1 to Aug. 31 amounted to 673,061 cwt. against 913,304 cwt. in 1916.

According to official returns, the imports of dyeing and tanning substances into British India from the United States were valued at £281,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31. This compares with only £3,000 in the previous year.

It is estimated that it will take about nine months to fill the Government order for twenty-six tons of quicksilver. It is wanted for a preparation for painting ships bottoms and for corrosive sublimate, for munitions and certain chemicals.

Japan's exports of menthol during the first eight months of the year amounted to 172,178 kin, which compares with 276,034 in the same time last year and 235,467 two years ago. The shipments to the United States in 1917 were 132,230 kin against 88,838 kin in 1916.

Textile men are in a search of some process which will give an olive drab effect in worsted yarn. Piece dyes in olive drab are said to lack the life and brilliance of the stock mixture, but, as machinery which can handle such a mixture is limited, another successful process would be welcomed.

It is said in the trade that the commandeering of wood alcohol, announced in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of Dec. 19, will end speculation in the market. Aside from the strong demand for wood alcohol for use in the manufacture of munitions, the Government has need of wood alcohol for a certain preparation of aeroplane varnish. The program of a monster air fleet has caused an unprecedented demand for accessories in their manufacture.

Government buying of aqua ammonia has assumed tremendous proportions and it is now estimated that a total of 3,000 drums or 120 tons of this material will be required. An ice factory and cold storage warehouse has been erected in France which will have a capacity of 6,000 tons of frozen beef and several thousands of tons of vegetables, eggs and other supplies. The ice making machinery has a capacity of 500 tons a day. The total cost of the project is estimated at $2,000,000.

CHEMICAL EXCHANGE UNDER DISCUSSION

The effort to revive interest in the formation of a Chemical Exchange in order to regulate trading, settle disputes over contracts without resorting to the courts and eliminate firms who practice adulteration and the substitution of goods not equal to samples, has brought out opinions by several dealers recently interviewed by the *Journal of Commerce*.

Thomas Henderson said: "The principal reason for the establishment of a chemical exchange is to eliminate certain people who got into the chemical industry and whose methods of doing business are unreliable. If, after the exchange were established, any contract should be broken, there would be a committee to adjust such matters. As it is, a lot of these irresponsible concerns do not trade under their own name."

Frederick Endres, of H. W. Henning & Son said: "To my mind the only feasible proposition is the formulation of some sort of a chemical mutual protective association, membership to which could only be had by responsible chemical houses, which would adopt a constitution and by-laws to bring about the standardization of contract forms and a settlement of all possible disputes arising by an arbitration committee to whose decision the members of that protective association would be bound. This would eliminate the irresponsible element in the chemical industry."

H. D. Ruhm, manager of the chemical department of the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, said:

"The great necessity of the chemical trade is to complete standardization of specifications and quality of materials, so that in every case the buyer may know what the seller is offering under a certain specification and a seller may know what a buyer desires to get under a certain specification. Countless lawsuits have developed within the last few years almost all of which could have been avoided had it been possible to fix exactly what each party meant in making the purchase or sale. A properly organized exchange would cover both of the above features by its limitations as to membership and by its standardization of all specifications and agreements covering chemical products."

BRITISH CHEMICAL AND DYE IMPORTS

According to the Board of Trade returns, the total British imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors for October reached a value of $12,835,267, as compared with $12,240,474 in the corresponding month of 1916, an increase of $594,793. Imports of acetic acid, sulphur, coal products (not dyes), cream of tartar, crude glycerin, soda compounds, and unenumerated chemicals (including acetate of lime, acetone, muriate of ammonia, and sulphuric acid), showed an improvement, but in the receipts of bleaching powder materials, boracite, borate of lime, etc., carbide of calcium, distilled glycerin, saltpetre, potash compounds (other sorts), tartaric acid, and all products classified as painters' colors and materials, a decrease in quantity is recorded.

In the export trade, the figures for October show the effect of the restrictions that have been placed on this branch of the trade, the value of the exports of chemicals and allied products having dropped to $9,962,212, as compared with $12,877,299 in October, 1916. There was an increase in the value of the exports of bleaching powder, coal products (not dyes), copper sulphate, crude glycerin, muriate of ammonia, chromates and bichromates of potash and soda and caustic soda, and a decrease in the value of the exports of dyestuffs, distilled glycerin, all classes of chemical manures, painters' colors and materials, nitrate of potash, compounds (other sorts), soda ash, soda crystals, bicarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphuric and tartaric acids, and chemicals (other sorts).

Ground is to be broken within a few days for a new potash plant near Antioch in Sheridan County, Nebraska, by the Western Potash Company. H. E. Sidles, W. E. Sharp, president of the Lincoln Traction Company, and several other well known Lincoln capitalists, with Messrs. Wedge and Learned of Philadelphia and Rice of Boston, interested in the project, returned recently from Antioch.

PRICE CHANGES IN CAMPHOR IN 1917

Celluloid Manufacturers Bought Heavily, Putting the Price Up—When Surplus Stocks Were Offered for Sale the Market Broke—Prices in Japan.

Two distinct movements characterized the camphor market in this country during 1917. From January to July demand was heavy, prices were strong and considerably higher than the normal market value of this product. From July to December, the market suffered a steady weakening which brought prices down about 20 to 25%. In December, however, prices became steady and strong with holders of spot supplies unwilling to shade the market.

The Japanese manufacturers had one of the best years in the history of the camphor industry in that country. Steady demand and good prices ruled throughout the year with the exception of a short period in November, where a slight weakness was reflected as a result of orders from the United States not materializing as expected.

The celluloid industry in the United States has grown to enormous proportions and this country is now furnishing most of this material formerly manufactured in Germany. An extremely heavy demand for camphor in Ger- in the manufacture of celluloid forced the price in 1916 to nearly $1.00 per pound. Celluloid makers fearing a shortage and still higher prices, bought heavily at this figure, forcing up their own cost. The demand for celluloid products had been overestimated and by July, 1917, many manufacturers found themselves greatly overstocked with camphor. With the throwing of this material on the market by the manufacturers, the price began to fall, going from 89½c per pound for American refined camphor, bulk, in April, to 74½c per pound in November. This unloading process continued for some time, the market suffering continued weakness. By the end of November, the greater part of this surplus material had been absorbed and normal conditions returned. Late in November and December, the price of camphor tightened up with slight gains, American refined selling at 76½c per pound in bulk. The Japanese market, anticipating large American orders, held steadily in the face of a declining market in this country, with the exception of a few periods. Japanese refined camphor sold off from 90-92c per pound in April to 74-75c for November in this market.

A resume of prices for the year gives the opening figures for January, 1917, as 88c per pound for the Japanese refined camphor and 86½c for the American refined. April saw the high prices of the year, 90-92c for Japanese and 89½c for American. In July, prices began to fall, showing at this time 86-87c for Japanese camphor; the American held steady at 89½c. August gave 84½c for American and 77c for Japanese refined. No other changes were noted until November, when a downward revision gave the lowest prices of the year, 74-75c per pound for Japanese and 74½c for the domestic. Closing figures for 1917 were the same for the Japanese goods, while American refined sold up 2c at 76½c.

Before the war acetanilid was 20 cents a pound. The advance, to 75 cents last week, is the third advance within a short time. In 1915, acetanilid was $1.55 per pound. At that time, however, speculation was rampant in the New York drug market and this had much to do with the sharp rise in values. At the present time there is little or no speculation, the demand coming largely from consuming sources.

DEFENSE OF MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS IN SUIT OVER "ASPIRIN" TRADE-MARK

Brief Filed by Paul Bakewell Based Upon the "Singer" Case—U. S. Trade-Mark Association Criticises Opinion of St. Louis Lawyer.

In discussing the "Aspirin" trade-mark suits, the U. S. Trade-Mark Association's *Bulletin* says:

Through the courtesy of the Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., we have received a copy of an opinion and brief, prepared for them by their counsel, Mr. Paul Bakewell, of St. Louis, one of the most prominent attorneys in the United States engaged in this field of practice. This company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Bayer product, made under the Hoffman United States patent of 1900, which expired on February 27, 1917, and are selling the product as "Acetyl-salicylic acid (Aspirin)" and marking it as a product of their manufacture.

After pointing out that the registration of its trade-mark in the United States patent office, upon which its counsel lays stress in the circular, confers no right upon the Bayer Company, Inc., but is merely declaratory of a claim to a right, the opinion of Mr. Bakewell goes at length into the discussion of the decisions relative to the public's right to make use of the name of a patented article after the patent has expired. This doctrine is principally familiar to the public in connection with the "Singer" case, in which case it was first enunciated in this country.

While we fully agree with Mr. Bakewell's views on the main issue, we cannot agree with his opinion as further expressed: That when a new thing is invented or discovered. whether it be patented or not patented, if in fact it be a new substance or product, the name given to such thing, under which it has become known commercially, is the proper name for that thing. And further, that anyone who may lawfully make that thing, may call it by the name under which it has become known to the trade.

When we are dealing with an unpatented article, the reasoning of Mr. Bakewell's opinion and of the doctrine in the "Singer" case, no longer applies. The reason of the doctrine in the case of patented articles is that, under the patent law, the manufacturer during the life of the patent retains a monopoly of the manufacture, in return for which he is held to dedicate the invention to the public upon the expiration of the patent. Such declaration might be rendered ineffective, if another manufacturer were unable to sell the product under the name by which it had become known.

On the other hand, in the case of an unpatented product, the manufacturer has no duty toward the public, imposed as a consideration for a monopoly given him. There is, therefore, no reason why he should not continue to enjoy the benefit of a trade-mark which he may have invented and applied to his product, nor is there any reason why another manufacturer, although he may rightly make the same product, should be left free to appropriate the good-will that the first manufacturer has built up under his trade-mark.

It is now, and long since has been, a fixed and established principle of trade-mark law, recognized by the courts and by text writers, in England and in the United States, that where an article has been patented or a book copyrighted and that patented article or copyrighted book has been given a name, so that that particular patented thing or copyrighted book has become known in the particular trade to which the article relates, or in case of a copyrighted book, has become known to the public under the particular name thus given to it, so as to distinguish that particular characteristic thing by such name, when the patent expires (in the case of a patented thing) or when the copyright expires (in the case of a copyrighted book), the public at large has the right not only to make that thing or to publish that book, but in making or selling the thing or publishing the book the public has a right (indeed, it is its duty if it desires to designate that particular thing) to apply to it the name which has thus become the characteristic name of such patented thing or of such copyrighted book.

The only possible limitation to this well-settled rule is that, in selling the thing made in accordance with the expired patent, or in selling the book of the expired copyright, the manufacturer of the one or the publisher of the other (as you have done in the case of aspirin) must clearly indicate, as by plainly attaching his own name to the thing, that it is his own product that he is selling, so that in this way the public may have no reason to believe that it is a thing made by the manufacturer who owned the patent during its term or by the person who owned the copyright during the term of the copyright.

TITANIUM FOR COLORING TEXTILES

Dr. Thomas L. Watson, writing on the sources of titanium and its commercial uses in Mineral Foote Notes, issued by the Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia, says: "Klaproth in 1794, while engaged in the study of rutile, announced the discovery of a new earth, which he named titanium in allusion to the "Titans," the fabled giants of mythology.

"Because of its high fusion point and strong affinity for nitrogen, carbon and oxygen, pure metallic titanium has been difficult to prepare. Early attempts at reducing the metal from its compounds usually resulted in the production of some of the nitrides or carbides, which, having high metallic lustre, were often mistaken for the metal.

"Known commercial deposits of rutile in the United States are limited to Virginia, from which the entire domestic production has been derived since 1902. The useful products into which titanium enters as an important constituent may be grouped as follows:

"I. Metallic alloys, such as ferro-titanium and cupro-titanium.

"II. Incandescent media for lighting purposes, including gas mantles arc lamp electrodes and filaments for incandescent electric lamps.

"III. Mordants and dyes for leather and textiles.

"IV. Refractory coloring material for use in ceramics and the manufacture of artificial teeth.

"V. Miscellaneous.

"The use of titanium compounds for coloring textiles was first exploited in England about fifteen years ago. When used alone the titanous salts are powerful mordants which produce stable and brilliant colors. Of the number of titanium salts that have been used, titanium potassium oxalate is probably more extensively employed as a mordant and dye in the textile industries than any of the others. Other compounds which have successful application as mordants and dyes are titanous chloride, titanous sulphate, and a double sulphate of titanium and sodium. The first two are manufactured on a large scale both in this country and abroad.

"Rutile is used in the porcelain industry to give a beautiful, soft yellow color, the exact shade of color imparted depending on the quantity used. Because of its relative cheapness, rutile has supplanted the more expensive uranium compounds for underglaze painting. Rutile is also used in the maunfacture of artificial teeth to produce the desired color in matching. The amount of rutile used varies from 0.5 per cent. up to several per cent, according to the color desired."

TRADE-MARK PROTECTION IN LATIN AMERICA

The extension of markets for American manufacturers in Central and South America emphasizes the importance of securing full protection granted under foreign laws to trade-marks and patents. This may generally be secured only by registration in each country in which the article is sold, and delay in registering the trade-mark or in applying for a patent has often resulted in loss through the prior registration or appropriation by another.

As a convenience to those intending to register trade-marks abroad or to apply for foreign patent rights, a list of attorneys in the various countries of Latin America qualified to attend to such matters has been compiled The list should also be of service to those having occasion to transact other business with attorneys in the countries covered, as most of these attorneys engage in general practice. The list is not intended to be complete, but an attempt has been made to include only individuals and firms of good reputation. No responsibility is assumed, however, as to the qualifications or reliability of

the persons listed. A limited number of copies of this list have been prepared and will be furnished to any who are specially interested.

The general conditions governing the registration of trade-marks abroad are briefly summarized in Tariff Series No. 31 (Registration of Trade-Marks in Latin America), copies of which will be furnished free upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

STATE PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARKS

Trade-mark protection by the several states as well as by the Federal government is discussed in *Popular Mechanics Magazine by* H. H. Windsor, the editor, who says in part:

Within the last two years several corporation lawyers making a specialty of trade-mark practice have placed increasing importance on the subject of protection of trade-marks by filing individual state applications for the same in almost every state in the United States, in addition to seeking also the protection afforded under the Federal Trade-Mark Act.

Litigation concerning trade-marks is of unusual character in that there does not seem to have been any uniformity of decision under the Federal Trade Act, due to the fact, partly, that the circumstances of the different cases are not similar. Therefore the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the near future, in what is known as the "United Drug Company trade-mark case," is awaited with interest.

A few years ago, H. A. Jaynes was sued as agent of the United Drug Company by one Ellen M. Regis, who desired to prevent the use of the word "Rexall." The Regis woman had established the word "Rex" as a trademark under the state statute of Massachusetts of 1895, by filing her trade-mark in a proper application with the Secretary of State, in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth, on Sept. 27, 1898, and the registration was given the official number 673.

The validity of the trade-mark "Rex" and the title thereto of the said Regis, was twice adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts after strenuously contested and protracted litigation. In the last appeal, the Massachusetts Supreme Court sustained the contention of the lower courts that the word "Rexall" was an infringement of the word "Rex." Later, the United Drug Company paid $100,000 for an assignment of the rights of the Regis mark.

It must be remembered that all one can claim under the Federal act is an "interstate trade-mark." Surely all the incidents of a common-law mark are better perfected when the state application for the registration of a mark has been made to and the right issued by the Secretary of State.

LIME ACETATE AND ACETONE COMMANDEERED

Announcement was made in Washington, last week, that the Government would take over the entire production of acetate of lime and acetone. Both are important materials in the manufacture of products essential to carrying on the war. The decision was reached by agreement with producers at a meeting of the Council of National Defense.

The prices will be fixed this week. The Council of National Defense said the details would not be made public until passed upon by the Committee on Public Information.

The Keyser Chemical Company, No. 34 W. Kirk avenue, Roanoke, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000; W. L. Andrews, president.

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works advanced acetanilid to 75c per pound in barrels. This shows an increase in the price of 5c per pound.

Michigan Limestone Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

WAR PARALYZES CRUDE DRUG TRADE

Some Botanicals Practically Out of the Market—Prices Expected to Advance—Cultivation of Drug Plants Here Only Experimental in Many Lines.

The year in crude drugs was the most eventful in the history of the industry. The effect of the European war was most pronounced in botanical drugs. No adequate new supplies have been received to replace Teutonic goods. The efforts made in Spain and Italy to supply the deficiency were hopefully viewed, but the attempts failed. France was then looked to as a final source, but abnormal scarcity of labor in France and her own requirements for medicinals made it impossible for her merchants to meet the demand.

Efforts made by the United States Department of Agriculture, supplemented by private enterprise, to increase the cultivation of botanical drugs in this country have met with fair success, but have only reached the experimental stage and it still remains to be demonstrated that domestic cultivation can be expanded to meet commercial needs. In England some progress in this direction has been made but that country is a long way from filling its own wants.

Spanish and Italian substitutes for Austrian digitalis leaves and Belgian or Hungarian chamomiles were disappointing to the American trade because of the condition in which such goods were placed on the market. Lack of care in gathering and packing resulted in an excessive quantity of stems and other foreign matter that detracted from the appearance of the goods and their commercial value. Japanese valerian root which has been offered in liberal quantities, as a substitute for the Belgian, which was unobtainable abroad at any price, was found to be far inferior in quality. Domestic belladonna leaves have to some extent filled the lack of importations from Austria, but at a price affording little relief to the manufacturing pharmacist.

Owing to the interruption of traffic through the Suez Canal, Alexandria senna leaves were advanced in price over one hundred per cent. Tinnevelly leaves rose from 6c to 25c as a result of an embargo on shipments by the British Government.

The situation in all crude drugs for which this country is dependent upon Europe has become more acute and the opinion in the trade is that prices may become prohibitive before normal conditions are restored. Unusual advances have occurred in belladonna, digitalis, henbane and Alexandria leaves, arnica flowers, belladonna, colchicum, Belgian valerian root and chamomile flowers.

Manufacturers of narcotics have been handicapped by a shortage in supplies of opium and cocaine. The price of opium advanced owing to war conditions, short crops and lack of shipping facilities.

Exports of domestic crude materials from New York decreased after the United States entered the war owing to the enforcement of the Export Control law. Unfavorable weather, scarcity of labor in the fields because of enlistments resulted in short crops here. This, with a heavy Government demand for war purposes and increased cost of labor, caused an advance in domestic botanicals of 50 to 100 per cent. Speculators also were factors in advancing prices, and the congestion in freight contributed to make the situation more confusing.

Many drugs are reported to be selling in the primary markets of Europe and the Orient at prices above those ruling here. Leading importers say that notwithstanding the high prices their profits have been no larger than in normal times. They attribute this fact to the increase in the cost of importation.

Zinc oxide valued at $246,441 cleared from this port during October for various foreign destinations.

A list of officers making purchases for the army and navy and the United States Shipping Board has been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and may be consulted at its district and co-operative offices.

DOW COMPANY WINS BROMINE SUIT

Court Directs American Bromine Company and A. E. Schaefer to Assign Schaefer's Patent to Dow Chemical Company—Emerson Drug Company Involved.

The suit brought by the Dow Chemical Company against the American Bromine Company and Arthur E. Schaefer has been decided in favor of the Dow Chemical Company by Judge Kelly S. Searl, of the Circuit Court at Detroit, Mich. Judge Searl also entered the following order:

"A decree may be entered including a clause requiring the defendant Schaefer to assign his said patent to the plaintiff. And. inasmuch as the American Bromine Company have. under their contract with Schaefer an interest in said patent, such defendant will also be required to relinquish the same."

The Dow Chemical Company sought a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from making use of certain trade secrets claimed to be the exclusive property of the Dow Company and unfairly obtained from certain of the Dow Chemical Company's employees who were induced to accept positions with the American Bromine Company. The Dow Company also asked in their complaint that a certain patent be transferred to the Dow Company, since through contract with the defendant Schaefer the property right in the patent was held to belong to the Dow Chemical Company.

The complaint stated that Schaefer had charge of the Dow bromide plant from 1904 to 1905 and also again from 1908 to 1910, and was familiar with the Dow process of making bromine. That in 1910 the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore and the Dr. Miles Medical Company, of Elkhart, Ind., organized the American Bromine Company, and erected a plant at Midland Mich. and employed Julius Burow and A. M. Douglas former employees of the Dow Company. That the American Bromine Company used the Dow secret devices and apparatus for making bromine and employed Burow and Douglas in order to acquire knowledge of the processes used by the Dow Company.

Judge Searl said in his decision:

"The officials of the Emerson Drug Company must have had full notice and knowledge that it was proposed to duplicate the plant of the Dow Company in all its essential details, except possibly where it might conflict with the patents held by the Dow Company.

"I find that except in some minor details the plant of the American Bromine Company is in its essential characteristics a duplicate of portions of the plant of the Dow Chemical Company, and that in the manufacture of bromine and bromides from raw brine the American Bromine Company are now using the same processes as were used by the Dow Company at the time Douglas and Schaefer were employed by the latter company."

VERDICT IN AETNA EXPLOSIVES SUIT

Judge Mayer, of the Federal District Court, decided last week that Edgar W. Bassick and Herbert F. John, who are suing the Aetna Explosives Company for about $4,000,000 in commissions, are entitled to about $1,000,000. Judge Mayer held that certain of the contracts on which the claims of the men are based were void.

The main ground for the decision was that the amount of commissions agreed to be paid Bassick and John were out of all proportion with the service rendered, and that the previous officers and directors of the company had no authority to make such commission agreements.

FRANCIS E. HOLLIDAY CELEBRATES

Francis E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, celebrated his 65th birthday last week. In April last, he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the drug business. He has been intimately associated with the N. W. D. A. since its organization, and was made general representative of that organization in 1907, later becoming secretary.

DR. HUGO SCHWEITZER DEAD

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, president and director of the Synthetic Patents Company of 117 Hudson street, New York, who was exposed in the summer of 1915 as the chief agent in a German plot to corner the American output of carbolic acid in an effort to prevent the manufacture and consequent shipment to the Allies of picric acid, died last Sunday at his home, 410 Riverside Drive, New York, of pneumonia.

The sensational expose by a New Yerk newspaper of the plot headed by Dr. Schweitzer to cripple munition plants in this country came as a climax to his energetic pacifist activities. His connection with von Bernstorff, von Papen and other German agents was revealed in a contract made by Dr. Schweitzer with the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, N. J., in June, 1915, to transfer to him $1,400,000 worth of carbolic acid which the company had made arrangements to buy from the Thomas A. Edison Company on behalf of the German Government. The contract called for the delivery to Dr. Schweitzer of approximately 6,000 pounds of phenol per day from July, 1915, until the end of the year and about 4,000 pounds each day from January 1, 1916, to March 31, 1916, inclusive.

In answering his accusers, Dr. Schweitzer evaded the issue principally but admitted in part that he had attempted to corner the carbolic acid market in the United States to prevent this material getting into the hands of picric acid manufacturers who were supplying the Allies. He further admitted that Dr. Albert, the German financial agent, had assisted in the plot but denied positively that it was his intention to attempt to ship any of the phenol to Germany.

Dr. Schweitzer was well known in chemical circles in the United States. He was born June 8, 1861, in Germany and received his chemical education at the University of Freiburg. As an instructor at Heidelberg University he first became known and later attached himself to several prominent manufacturing firms in Germany. At 28 he came to the United States and became an American citizen. He soon made a reputation as a chemist in connection with manufacturing in this country. He was a past president of the New York Chemists' Club, the Verein Deutscher Chemiker of New York, and for many years was secretary of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain. He was a member of the American Chemical Society. Of recent years he has been connected with the Bayer Company and later with the Synthetic Patents Company. A widow and son, Edward, survive Dr. Schweitzer.

MUST HAVE CARBON BLACK FOR INKS

Philip Ruxton, president of the National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers has telegraphed to Washington a warning that a shortage in printing ink is threatened unless the embargo on shipments of carbon black from West Virginia is removed. He said:

"If we do not get immediate relief there will be no ink for daily papers or publications of any kind nor for any commercial purpose whatever," reads a telegram to the President by Ruxton.

"A grave crisis faces all industries because of our inability to get raw material for printing ink. Neither Robert C. Lovett nor the Car Commission make replies to our appeals. We must have carbon black from Virginia at our sixty plants making every pound of printing ink used in America. Can we get any assurance that Washington officials will help out of this dangerous situation?

"While we realize," Mr. Ruxton said, "that almost every industry is insisting that the supplies it needs are vital to the nation's war program, seemingly all departments of the Government fail to realize that unless their printer can supply them with necessary printed forms, and unless publicity of all kinds can continue in the daily press, the whole fabric of industry and war activities must necessarily collapse."

Reiff & Nestor, of Lykens, Pa., whose incorporation with capital of $140,000 was announced early in December, will manufacture dies, not dyes.

Drug & Chemical Markets

END OF THE YEAR DULL IN LONDON

Government Embargoes on Heavy Chemicals Restrict Trading—Heavy Exports of Copper Sulphate to France—Drug Prices Still Have Upward Trend.

(*Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets*)

LONDON, Dec. 26—Prices are firm in the drug and chemical market this week, but trading is less active, owing to the Holiday season, and disposition of dealers to postpone purchases until after the first of the year. The Government's action in withholding licenses for export on many commodities has restricted business.

Caustic soda, bleaching powder, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are entirely under Government control. Recent exports of copper sulphate from the United Kingdom to France have been exceptionally heavy following a special arrangement between the British and French Governments. There is little on the open market, and prices range from £67 10s@£67 15s per ton.

In drugs there were few price changes, but the tendency is still upward owing to increasing scarcity.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, U.S.P., 5c
Balsam, Tolu, 7c
Caffeine Alkaloid, Bulk, 50c
Cubeb Berries, 5c
Mercury, Flasks, $15
Oil of Sassafras, Natural, 10c
Quinine, Second Hands, 2c
Senna Leaves, Tinnevelly, 1c
Silver Nitrate, 2½c
Wormseed, Levant, 1c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c
Arabic Gum, Amber Sorts, 4c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 4c
Glycerin, Crude, 1½c
Gum Thus, 35c
Oil of Peppermint, Bulk,
Tins, 20c
Spearmint, 5c
Saccharin, U.S.P., $5

The market for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals was unsettled by the action of the Government in taking over various products. Prices of some commodities were advanced sharply.

Business in balsams has been dormant, but prices showed strength. The principal development in botanical drugs was the increased strength of cinchona bark. Stock-taking has killed trading in many drugs, purchases being delayed until after the turn of the year.

In herbs and leaves the firm trend of the market has been maintained under a general scarcity of supplies. Some varieties of essential oils are weaker while others scored advances in sympathy with stronger prices for the crude material. Scant stocks of seeds and the uncertainty of future supplies tended to hold prices firm with some price gains on several varieties. Spices are firm and tending upward with the exception of cloves which closed lower. Trading lacked animation because of liquidation to clean up inventories.

Acetanilid—Prices were advanced 5c a pound for chemically pure supplies in barrels and in kegs. Manufacturers are offering spot lots in barrels at 75c while kegs are held at ½c a pound higher. Prior to the war, spot parcels sold at 20c a pound.

Acetone—In response to an announcement from Washington stating that the Government had decided to take over the entire production of acetone a decidedly firmer tone pervaded the market. Quotations closed nominally unchanged at 35c@36c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Manufacturers lowered quotations 50c to $6.75 a pound. Increased selling competition and accumulation of stocks were responsible for the lower price.

Alcohol, Wood—The action of the Government in taking over the entire production resulted in the withdrawal of offerings by several first hands. Sales were reported by second hands at $1.42@$1.45 a gallon for 96 per cent. Makers named $1.35@$1.37 for 95 per cent., and $1.40@$1.42 a gallon for 97 per cent

Arabic Gum—The demand for amber sorts has diminished and offerings were lowered 4c to 30c@31c a pound, which attracted some buyers, but sales were limited.

Arsenic—The demand has been slow and no improvement is looked for until after the holidays. Carlots of white arsenic were offered at 16c a pound, while for forward delivery parcels were held at 14½c a pound. Scattered resale lots were placed on the market at 15½c a pound.

Balsam, Tolu—Owing to the smallness of stocks and a steady demand, prices advanced 7c a pound. Holders offered spot parcels at 80c a pound while some sellers asked $1 a pound. Smaller arrivals from primary sources caused increased firmness.

Castor Oil—Producers are conserving supplies to meet regular trade requirements. Bids were made in the open market for small lots of No. 1 oil, but no sales were effected. Prices closed more or less nominal.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Meager supplies and a steady demand caused a firmer market. Makers are quoting $12.50 @$12.75 a pound for supplies in bulk showing a net price gain of 50c a pound.

Cloves—The market has been unsettled and prices declined 4c a pound. Importers offered spot lots of Zanzibar cloves at 46c@47c a pound.

Cubeb Berries—Small importations and a further decrease in stocks, particularly of XX berries, resulted in an advance of 5c a pound. Offerings were moderate at $1.05@$1.10 a pound for whole berries, and powdered were held at $1.06@$1.11 a pound.

Glycerin, Dynamite—The market closed easier with sales at 62c a pound covering supplies for delivery over December and January. Spot parcels closed nominally unchanged at 64c@64½c a pound in bulk, drums included.

Glycerin, Crude—Offerings covered spot parcels of saponified loose at 46½c@47c, and soap lye loose at 42½c@43½c a pound.

Gum Thus—Increased offerings and a lessened demand resulted in a drop in prices of 35c a pound for 280 pound lots in barrels. Sellers quoted from $11.40@$11.60 a pound as to quality.

Menthol—Prices ruled easy, but unchanged at $3.15@ $3.20 a pound for spot supplies of Japanese. Lack of demand resulted in only scattered sales at current quotations.

Mercury—A further curtailment of supplies led to a firmer market. Inquiries have been steady, but owing to limited offerings at $130, sales were light. November imports, according to official figures were exceedingly small aggregating only 25 bottles against 836 bottles for the same month last year.

Morphine—The demand has been slow but prices closed firm. Makers continue to quote $12.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies. Orders booked during the past week were principally for small lots.

Oil of Peppermint—Offerings of supplies in bulk were made at 20c lower to $3.20@$3.25, while supplies in tins were also offered at a similar reduction, ranging from $3.30@$3.90 a pound, as to brand.

Opium—The probability that the Government will commandeer stocks of opium unsettled the market. According to reports, shipments of opium have been released at primary points for export to the United States which on arrival may ease the market. Prices closed unchanged and firm for U. S. P. goods at $32 a pound for powdered and granular.

Oil of Sassafras—Prices were advanced 10c a pound owing to a further material decrease in stocks. Handlers quoted from $1.35@$1.40 a pound for natural oil, as to brand.

Oil of Spearmint—Prices weakened under a lack of demand, which resulted in a reduction of 5c a pound. Sellers offered supplies more freely at $3.45@$3.70 a pound, as to brand.

Quinine—The only development of note was an increased inquiry from second hands which tended to create a firmer sentiment in trade circles. Second hands advanced quotations 2c to 84c@85c an ounce for sulphate.

Manufacturers repeated former prices of 75c. an ounce for sulphate, covering 100 ounce tins, in one delivery. At London, the receipts of quinine from January 1 to November 1, aggregated 3,729,982 ounces as against 3,048,485 ounces for the same period last year.

Resorcin Crystals—The market for spot U. S. P. crystals has been unsettled owing to increased offerings by producers and keener selling competition. Prices, however, closed nominally unchanged ranging from $10 @$10.25 a pound for U. S. P. goods.

Saccharin—Adulterated saccharin was offered under original labels at prices below current quotations for prime goods. Advices from London note a quiet market with easier tendency. Parcels afloat were offered at 360 shillings net and for shipment from America at prices down to 250 shillings for March shipment. Toward the close the local market weakened because of lower offerings for forward delivery. Quotations were reduced to $30@$33 for soluble and to $35@$39 a pound for insoluble. Reports were current that purchases could have been made at lower figures. Closing values show a net decline of $5 a pound.

Senna Leaves—The demand has improved and owing to large purchases of tinnevelly leaves a firmer sentiment was apparent among importers. Prices were raised 1c to 15c@22c a pound.

Shellac—The market remained quiet but prices ruled firm in sympathy with higher prices abroad. Spot prices closed unchanged except on bleached commercial which was quoted at 57c and bone dry at 67c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers announced an advance of 2⅛c to 55⅞c an ounce, for lots of 500 ounces and over. The rise was attributed to the higher price of silver and scant supplies.

Wormseed—The market for Levant seed advanced under smaller stocks and a firmer primary market. Sellers named 61c@66c a pound, showing a gain of 1c a pound.

SUPPLIES OF PALM OIL EXHAUSTED

In a report on vegetable oils for the closing week of the year, E. H. Laing of New York says palm oil is receiving considerable attention, and probably never in the history of the trade has the market been so absolutely bare of the different grades of this oil. The next two boats to arrive from the west coast of Africa are the Egba, that is reported to have about fifty tons on, and the Shonga, now loading; quantity up to this moment not known. This is all the oil reported afloat, and reports from the United Kingdom claim that the stock in England is practically exhausted, so that the holders of the limited quantity can dictate their own prices. Genuine Lagos palm oil, or grades equal to it, easily command 31c per pound, and before the end of January it is not unlikely that even higher prices will be paid.

Palm kernel oil at 17½c, New York, business could be booked from January to June delivery in barrels from American crushers, or tank cars at 17c per pound, and by noting Government statistics the palm kernel oil requirements of the trade have been taken care of by American crushers, as the only entry noted by the Government this year was 306 pounds, valued at $31 against importations in 1916 of over 4,000,000 pounds, valued at a little more than $400,000. There is very little doubt but that the importation of kernels will be a large factor in 1918, as the crushers are preparing their machinery to handle these palm kernels, and several good-sized cargoes have been sold in the last few months by sailing vessel and steamer from the Gold Coast.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. says: Acetanilid—we have to record a further advance, and conditions are not likely to improve with a possible restriction in the supply of one of its raw materials, acetic acid. Hexamethylene and paraform—both these formaldehyde products are higher in price due to the higher cost of raw materials. Tin oxide—with metallic tin under Government restriction, the prospects for oxide are very uncertain. Since our last issue, there have been quoting several advances in price, we are now quoting at 75 cents per pound in original barrels, without offer.

Drug & Chemical Notes

After the exhaustive examination of the witnesses held in connection with the fire in the government medical storehouse at Chicago, Assistant States Attorney Ernest Buehler and H. C. Sweep of the local department of justice decided that the fire was an accident and the suspects were released.

Twenty tons of paris green are to be shipped to Russia by the Imperial Chemical Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. This is the first of several shipments. C. J. Nedsikhey, commercial attache of the Russian embassy in charge of marine transportation, with headquarters at New York, placed the order which is valued at $20,000. Deliveries will be made at New York in January.

The manufacturers of formaldehyde are concerned over the action of the Government in commandeering wood alcohol as they are dependent upon this product to meet the demand for formaldehyde for the sanitation of camps here and abroad. In the celluloid industry denatured alcohol has been substituted for wood alcohol, but the denatured product cannot be used for formaldehyde.

The Oil Trades Association of New York held its quarterly meeting last week, and a committee was appointed to double the membership during the coming year, the aim being to make the New York Association one of the largest and strongest oil associations in the country before the fall of 1918, when the decennial convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association is to be held in New York.

Officers of the newly organized American Colors Company, which is to manufacture dyes, have completed arrangements whereby its plant will be located in a section of the old Allis-Chalmers works at Scranton, Pa. The firm paid $15,000 for the site. Machinery to manufacture dyes will now be installed. The company has a capital of $150,000 and has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers elected the following officers at the St. Louis meeting: G. W. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y., president; John C. Olsen, Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary, and F. W. Francis, St. Louis, treasurer. Maximillian Toch of New York, was elected auditor. Theodore B. Wagner, New York; David Wesson, New York, and Albert W. Smith, Cleveland, O., were elected directors.

A large producing concern in Pittsburgh recently installed machinery for the production of toluol, and investigation is now said to reveal that 20 per cent. of the stock of the concern which made the apparatus is owned by the Deutche Bank, while other Germans are among the stockholders. In the preliminary trial of the machinery it was found that a large proportion of the production ran to waste on account of defects in the plant.

HOPEFUL OF SUGAR SUPPLY

If individual consumers of sugar throughout the country will observe the requests of the Food Administration as to economy in the use of sugar, it will be possible to give all the sugar-using industries practically their normal requirements of sugar over the coming year, according to an announcement just issued by a committee representing all the allied industries. The committee was appointed at a meeting held in Chicago on November 23. It is composed of W. F. Meyer, William T. Phillips, A. H. Van Gorder and A. R. Brunker, who acted as chairman. They represented the American Bottlers' Protective Association, the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, the Compressed Gas Manufacturers' Association, the Soda Fountain Manufacturers, the Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers and other allied industries. The Committee held a conference in Washington with the Food Administration on December 11.

COLGATE & CO. INDICTED FOR PRICE-FIXING

Government Charges That They Refused to Sell to Dealers Who Cut Prices—Sidney M. Colgate Defends Company's Position—Austen Colgate on the Sherman Law.

An indictment for price-fixing was returned at Norfolk, Va. last week, against officers of Colgate & Co., manufacturers of soaps and toilet preparations, with factory at Jersey City, N. J. The indictment alleges that the defendants, through wholesale and retail dealers, fixed the prices at which all their products should be sold, and refused to sell the dealers who would not agree to sell at the prices fixed by the company, thus suppressing competition.

Commenting upon the indictment, Sidney M. Colgate said that the Department of Justice had offered the company the alternative of abandoning its "established policy of price protection, or being sued by the Government," and that the company chose "to accept suit, feeling compelled in justice to fair dealers everywhere, the public and ourselves to take a definite stand for our mutual well being."

Mr. Colgate said the company had for more than forty years refused to sell its products "to those dealers who were unwilling to sell them at prices suggested by us. It has always been our intention," he added, "and we believe that the facts will show that it has been our practice, to carry out this policy for the good of all of our customers as well as for the good of the general public."

The charges against Colgate & Co., are similar to those in the Paris Medicine Company case, in which the Federal District Court at St. Louis recently upheld the Government's contention and ordered discontinuance of resale price practices.

It was found that the medicine company gave extra supplies of patent medicines without cost to dealers who entered into agreements to maintain retail prices at rates prescribed by the manufacturers. The company was enjoined from making these agreements or even "indicating" resale prices to dealers. The court also forbade such evasive practices as refusing to sell to dealers who would not adhere to the price agreement, or maintaining any other sort of selling terms discriminating against a cut-price dealer.

Austen Colgate, member of the firm of Colgate & Co., state senator in New Jersey and a candidate for United States Senator, spoke at the War Council of manufacturers held at Newark last week. Among other things he took up the Sherman Anti-Trust law, saying:

"The Government is new in business. Since its founding 140 years ago, it has never been in business until now. The first thing it does is to violate the rules it has made for men in business. We are forbidden to do this and that. Now the Government steps in, and we see it fixing prices and arranging preferential shipments. The Sherman Law prohibited certain things. These have, in these war times, with the Government itself the biggest business force of all, become legal, and the change is marked."

MAKING VEGETABLE OILS IN BRAZIL

In a report to the Department of Commerce on the vegetable oil industry in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Consul Hoover reviews the great increase in the local production of cottonseed oil, indicating that the United States will lose that market. He says the war has developed a heavy demand for castor oil for aeroplane-motor lubrication. Consequently the despised castor bean, which has been regarded as something of a nuisance in this State heretofore on account of its persistence, has become a valuable resource and is being harvested wherever it can be found. It grows as a volunteer crop in nearly all cultivated land with a vigor and tenacity comparable only to that of the most common native weeds. The demand for the oil has reached a point where the call is far in excess of the producing capacity of the mills, and many American manufacturers are importing the beans to crush in their own mills. The proprietor of one of the cottonseed-oil mills has sent a buyer to the United States to secure modern machinery for treating castor beans in a scientific manner.

Peanuts, called "amendoim" in Portuguese, grow here with almost the same vigor as do the castor beans, and the mills will handle them, it is expected, with the same machinery used for other seeds. It is thought that the unlimited supply which is obtainable for at least six months in the year will enable the millers to produce oil in such quantities and at such low prices that the product will force itself on the market, although but little is used at the present time.

The forests of this State produce an immense variety of oil-bearing nuts. The cashew nut is perhaps the best known of these, but others are equally valuable for their oil. One, called the "ucuba" nut, is 60 per cent. vegetable tallow; and another, called the "babasu," also contains 60 per cent. of oil. A babasu nut will burn for half an hour if a match is touched to it. Its kernel is much like copra and is excellent for soap making.

U. S. TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

The need for direct sailings between Manchuria and the United States, which was first drawn to the attention of the business public there in 1914, is now greater than ever and a direct line is sure to meet with instant success whenever it can be undertaken. During 1916, direct shipments to the United States were made for the first time in the history of Dairen, but there is a great demand that can not be met with chartered ships and a regular line is greatly needed. Cargo for practically all North China, such as is now awaiting shipment on the Pacific coast of the United States, would be offered such ships as outward cargo, and there would be no difficulty in securing all the return cargo from Dairen that could be taken.

In 1916 the declared exports to the United States invoiced at the Dairen consulate showed a gain of 556 per cent. over those of 1915. They consisted chiefly of soya bean oil and kaoliang, the oil item alone being nearly eight times as large as in the previous year. Soya bean oil and kaoliang were the only items that figured in the returns for both years; the remaining items of the 1915 returns therefore did not represent a steady demand. Exports to the Philippine Islands consisted of coal only, cement having dropped out; yet the total was 48 per cent. higher than in 1915. Coal will be a regular shipment to the Philippines.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the declared exports to the United States and the Philippine Islands invoiced at the Dairen consulate in 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915		1916	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
To United States				
Albumen .....lb.	.....	.....	51,000	$28.197
Bean cake....do	.....	.....	1,000,000	13,958
Bean oil .....do	7,345,488	$404,171	44,966,930	3,057,370
Beans, red..*a* bu.	.....	.....	3,439	5,778
Kaoliang (sorghum) lb.	32,680	420	4,869,935	79,863
Linseed ....*b* bu.	.....	.....	23,011	30,826
Pine nuts .....lb.	1,000,000	80,000	.....	.....
Walnuts .....do	.....	.....	100,000	7,228
All other articles	.....	7.030	.....	1,676
Total	.....	491,621	.....	3,224,896
To Philippine Islands				
Cement .....lb.	2,652,400	12,426	.....	.....
Coal .....tons	30,450	121,993	41,640	198,989
Total	.....	134,419	.....	198,989

a Sixty pounds *b* Fifty-six pounds

Undoubtedly bean oil will go to the United States in increasing quantities as manufacturers there become more familiar with it although it is a competitor of cottonseed oil and its price is controlled more or less by that article. During 1916, shipments were made direct to Seattle, and steamers are chartered to take oil to the same port during the early part of 1917. These shipments, according to the local papers, have been made almost entirely by one firm.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES WEAKENED BY HEAVY SELLING

Dealers Make Concessions to Dispose of Spot Stocks Before the New Year—Soda Ash the Feature of the Week—Prices of Acids Unchanged.

In the spot market, prices have not fluctuated greatly on the important heavy chemicals in the general list, but where price changes have occurred the tendency has been downward on account of holders endeavoring to dispose of stocks before the New Year. It is not probable that any degree of sulphuric acid below the 66 will be produced, as the Government could not use the weaker grades. Soda ash has been the outstanding feature of the week. Caustic soda, on the other hand has declined again, since consumers are waiting to hear more definite quotations for next year.

The price of acetic acid is unchanged. Nitric also remains the same as last week. Alums are firm and with a good inquiry for next year, prices for future delivery are ruling at approximately the same level as spot. Aluminum sulphate continues to be neglected and for prompt shipment it appears that shading is possible.

Considerable more buying interest is manifested in bleaching powder and holders have advanced the price for spot. Copper sulphate is weak. Acetate of lead, magnesite, caustic potash, bichromate of potash, and both the yellow and red prussiates of potash have remained about the same as a week ago.

Importations of nitrate of soda have been unusually heavy. The demand has not been great enough to take the supplies from the local market, and holders of spot stocks have lowered the price. Both grades of saltpetre are in steady and strong demand.

Acid, Acetate—Prices at the close were: The 99 per cent. glacial, 36½c to 38c a pound; the 80 per cent. pure acetic, 19c to 21c a pound; the 70 per cent., 14c to 15c a pound; the 56 per cent test, 11½c to 12c a pound, and the 28 per cent. test 5½c to 6¾c a pound. Spot stocks are not heavy.

Acid, Muriatic—The spot market closed firm with the following prices prevailing: The 18 degree, from 1½c to 2c a pound; the 20 degree, 2c to 2¼c a pound, and the 22 degree, 2½c to 2¾c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—The inquiry from all parts of the country continues heavy and the majority of large holders are not inclined to lower prices. Spot stocks were quoted firmly at the close at 8½c a pound for the 40 degree, although slightly lower quotations were heard in several directions. The 42 degree nitric ranged from 9 to 9½c a pound, according to quantity. There has been considerable speculation in the local market because of the strong undertone for next year.

Acid, Sulphuric—This acid, called the "father" of all heavy chemicals has had considerable to do with the firm condition of other acids. It is reported that the Government will take over the output for its own requirements and regulate the price. Prices heard on spot at the close were entirely nominal at 2c to 3c a pound for the 66 degree: 1½c to 2¼c a pound for the 60 degree, and 1¼ to 1¾c a pound for the 50 degree material. In some quarters, as high as 2c a pound was asked for immediate delivery of the last named material.

Alums—The local market continues steady. The closing prices were: Ammonium lump, on spot, 4¼c@4½c a pound; potassium lump, 8½c@9c a pound; potassium chrome, 25c@28c a pound, and ammonium chrome, 18c @20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—The commercial grade is quoted at 2c@3c a pound, but in some quarters it was offered as low as 1¾c a pound. The iron free, or the high grade material, is 3c@4c a pound, with a possibility of shading on firm bids. Offerings of both grades continue to be made freely, as there has not been a great deal of buying interest during the week.

Bleaching Powder—The demand continues to improve and holders have advanced the price. Although 2c a pound is heard occasionally, the majority of holders are now quoting 2⅛c@2¼c a pound for the 27-pound tare on spot.

Calcium Acetate—The spot market remains steady with prices unchanged at $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds. Large contracts are being made for delivery over the early part of next year. A pressing demand is noted and producers say they do not expect any downward trend in prices since the production is restricted on account of a shortage of labor.

Copper Sulphate—No improvement is reported in the condition of copper sulphate which has been neglected by consumers for some time. There appear to be sufficient spot quantities to take care of a larger volume of business and holders have again lowered the price. On firm bids it is possible that 9c a pound would be accepted on the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol, despite the fact that the majority of sellers are quoting at 9⅛c a pound.

Lead Acetate—The demand is steady but no large additional orders have been placed. For delivery over January, 18c@19c a pound now prevails for the white crystals, and 16½c@17½c a pound for the granulated.

Magnesite—The call for magnesite continues and the spot market is active with much interest being shown on all positions for 1918. Sellers were quoting firmly at the close at $50@$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York, and $40@$45 a ton, f. o. b. California.

Potash, Caustic—Consumers are showing a lively interest in caustic potash and the spot market is active with the following prices prevailing: The 70-75 per cent. material, 64c@65c a pound; the 88-92 per cent., 84c@85c a pound. and the 80-85 per cent., 82½c@85c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—For some time there has been a good inquiry, but it appears that prices are still unattractive to users. Supplies are in good quantity and the general condition of the market continues weak with offerings at 44c@44¾c a pound. On firm bids, however, there is every reason to believe that lower prices would be accepted.

Potassium Prussiate—Dealers are quoting firmly on the red at $2.25@$2.60 a pound, and from $1.25 to $1.30 a pound for the yellow. The local condition continues tight as the demand is heavy with supplies barely sufficient to take care of the business now being placed. Contract business for next year has been placed at about the same figures as spot.

Saltpetre—Prices named were 28½c@29½c a pound for the granulated and 31c@32c a pound for the crystals. No important price changes have been reported on either grade of saltpetre.

Soda Ash—This material has been the feature in the heavy chemical market during the week and with an increasing demand and supplies light prices have again advanced. At the close holders quoted $2.90@$2.95 per hundred pounds for stock in bags, and it was not thought that any shading was possible. For material in barrels, $3.10 per hundred pounds was the figure named. For over next year bags are quoted at $2.80@$2.85 per hundred, and barrels at $2.95 up. Producers are of the opinion that they will be taxed to their utmost in keeping pace with the demand.

Soda, Causic—For two weeks there has been no buying interest in caustic soda and holders of spot and nearby stocks have again lowered the price. Lots were available in this market at the close at 6⅞c a pound and even this price could have been shaded on a firm bid. For over 1918, 6½c a pound is the flat quotation heard from most directions.

Sodium, Nitrate—This material is rather weak. There is a good consumer inquiry and a fair volume of orders are being placed, but on account of heavy importations recently the present supply is in excess of the demand and lower prices have been heard from a number of quarters. For the crude the range for spot stocks was from $4.60 to $4.65 per hundred, and for the refined 6¾c@ 6⅞c a pound.

CONVENTION OF THE METRIC ASSOCIATION

The American Metric Association, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, has issued the programme for the annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., December 28 and 29.

The University of Pittsburgh will be the place for all sessions except the last which will be held at the Hotel Schenley, the Headquarters of the American Metric Association during the annual meeting of 1917. The first two sessions are to be held in conjunction with the Section on Social and Economic Science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The programme will be as follows:

Friday, December 28—2 P. M. Mr. George W. Perkins, of New York, and Mr. J. W. McEachren, of the Crane Company, Chicago, will present papers for discussion.

Friday evening will be free for the opening session and reception of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which the American Metric Association is affiliated.

Saturday, December 29—10 A. M. The officers will render their annual reports. These will be followed by Dr. William C. Wells, Chief Statistician of the Pan-American Union; Mr. Henry D. Hubbard, of the United States Bureau of Standards, and others dealing with the general problem of international standards and their application to important industries in the United States and Canada.

2 P. M. Dr. John A. Brashear, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will introduce the speakers who have prepared papers for the Standards Committee of the American Metric Association. Engineers and business men are especially requested to attend this session. Technical problems in connection with the general use of metric weights and measures will be given special attention at this time.

6:30 P. M. An informal "Metric Dinner" will be served at the Hotel Schenley. The charge will be two dollars per cover, and those who desire to attend are asked to leave their names at the Hotel Office.

8 P. M. The final session in the Hotel Schenley ,at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and necessary business disposed of. The present rapid metric progress and the best methods for final success will be discussed by leaders in the metric movement.

VERDICT FOR NON-DELIVERY OF GOODS

George Lueders & Co., 218 Pearl street, New York, obtained a verdict in England for £224 damages as the result of suit brought by them against Cooke, Tweedale & Lindsay, Ltd., of Manchester, for the non-delivery of 25 cwt. of heliotropine. It was stated at the trial that heliotropine is a crystal used by soapmakers and others for scenting their products. It is made from one of the constituents of camphor oil. Before the war nearly the whole of the heliotropine of commerce was manufactured in Germany, but since the war, manufacturers had been making it in Switzerland, Holland and England.

The excuse made by the defendants for their default was that a license to export had been refused. In fact, a license to export was not necessary. There was an order prohibiting the export without a license of certain classes of goods, but there was nothing in that list which applied to heliotropine, and at this time, there were regular shipments for America.

E. V. Killeen, secretary of George Lueders & Co. said: "It was merely a coincidence that the case was tried in England, for that country is not an important exporter of the commodity. Most of the supply comes from Germany and Switzerland. The reason that the English firm was involved was because goods were shipped to Holland for delivery to foreign account, directly after the outbreak of the war. In all probability, the goods had been shipped from Holland to England for re-sale. In October heliotropine could only be bought at from 11s to 12s per pound, as compared with the contract prices, which ranged from 9s to 9s 9d per pound. So default was made."

The *Vossische Zeitung* reports that Professor Thoms, of Berlin, has made use of a large estate in Silesia, and has renewed experiments in raising poppies for the opium. He has succeeded in obtaining 22 per cent. of morphine.

Of Trade Interest

Holland's imports of potash from Germany during the first half of 1917 were valued at $1,246,898.

Perfumery valued at $311,521 cleared from this port during October for various foreign countries.

Exports of dragon's blood from Singapore to the United States in 1916 amounted to 60,749 pounds, against 7,071 pounds in 1915.

Drum Medicine Company of Charlotte, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000, by E. H. Drum and others.

Exports of cubeb berries from Singapore to the United States last year amounted to 83,900 pounds, against 224,346 pounds in the previous year.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa for the first eight months of 1917 amounted to 121,494 pounds, against 107,339 pounds in the same time last year.

Receipts of quinine at London from January 1 to November 1 amounted, according to official returns, to 3,729,982 ounces, against 3,048,646 in the same time in 1916 and 3,749,485 ounces in 1915.

West Indies Cocoanut Products Company, of Manhattan, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators: J. Neuberg, S. Malner, E. F. Auerbach, 715 Avenue K. Brooklyn.

Blackman & Fink, drugs and chemicals, have been incorporated under the laws of New York State, with a capital stock of $25,000. Incorporators: M. Fink, J. and E. Blackman, No. 66 East 99th street.

Thomas F. Turull, Inc., have removed from No. 140 Maiden Lane to No. 170 Broadway, where larger quarters are afforded for the company's expanding domestic and export trade in acids and chemicals.

The Providence Gas Co. will erect a plant at Sassafras Point for the manufacture from gas of toluol for the Government to be used in making T. N. T. The plant to be erected will cost about $250,000, and manufacture of toluol will start in about two months. The toluol is to be shipped to another plant where it will be nitrated.

The *Chemist and Druggist* of London, says of bismuth: "The official quotation remains at 11s per pound nominal, the market being under rigid Government control, while requirements, chiefly for medicinal preparations, continue on a very large scale. Arrivals of the metal from Bolivia, the chief source of supply, are believed to continue fairly regular. That country's production represents about 85 to 90 per cent. of the world's total output. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing supplies by the trade, even at prices ranging up to about 16s per pound."

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P., 15c
Acid, Formic, Conc., 1-lb. Bottle 35c
Lactic, 15c
Althea Root, 10c
Beans, Tahiti, $1.75
Benzoin, Siam, $1
Benzonaphthol, 40c
Calcium Bromide, 10c
Cascara Sagrada Bark, 5c
Dover's Powder, 15c
Eudoxine, $1.40
Ginseng, $2
Magnesium Oxide, Ponderous, 10c
Technical, 5c
Ointment, Zinc Oxide, 20c

Declined

Acid, Benzoic from Toluol, 25c
Alum, Chrome, 25c
Amidopyrine, 10c
Arnica Flowers, 10c
Balsam, Tolu, 40c
Cantharides, Russian, $1.00
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 20c
Colchicum Seed, 30c
Creosote Carbonate, 20c
Lithium Carbonate, $1.15
Manna, Flake, Large, 20c
Oil, Cedar Leaves, Pure, 20c
Fennel Seed, 25c
Potassium Bicarbonate, 35c

Color & Dyestuff Markets

SHORTAGE IN STOCKS OF IMPORTED DYES

Market Firm and Prices Held at Comparatively High Levels—Demand for Chinese Albumen Exceeds the Supply—Toluol and Phenol Scarce.

Many of the large importers continue to complain of shortage of spot stocks and in view of the continued strong consumer demand, they are holding figures at firm and comparatively high levels. This is especially true of a number of the natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts and raw tanning materials.

Factors in the local albumen market are still unable to get sufficient stocks from China to take care of the large business that is being placed and the majority of importers are far behind in their orders. No price changes have occurred on either the egg or blood albumen. Quietness continues to prevail in the local market on cutch as spot material seems to be neglected by consumers and all interest is centered on contracts for next year. Cochineal is held in sufficient quantity to take care of a better consumer demand. Prices for next year indicate a firm and active market. Divi divi and gambier are both moving in good volume to users and holders are quoting firmly at former levels, with consumers apparently willing to pay the recent advance in price for immediate delivery. Indigo is not especially strong and in view of the lack of buying interest, lower figures were heard this week. It seems that buyers are well supplied for the balance of this year, but many contracts are being made for the early part of next. Logwood and all fustic and sumac are steady. The demand has been heavy for the week and closing figures for spot were showing a slight tendency upward. Logwood has been improving steadily and it would not be surprising if prices advanced sharply around the middle of January.

In the list of intermediates, toluol and phenol continue to be of most interest at the present time. Users of these materials are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient stocks in the open market to take care of their immediate requirements. Producers maintain that there is no indication of relief from the tight condition, as the Government will continue to take the bulk of the output for the early months of 1918, and for this reason only nominal figures are heard. The volume of business in naphthionic acid has improved during the week, but prices are unaltered. Sulphanilic acid remains in the same firm condition that has been noted for some time, and with the production somewhat light, coupled with a continuous demand from consumers, no material price reductions may be expected. Although holders have not lowered their price on aniline oil and salts, the demand is so small for spot that considerable shading is possible on firm bids. Supplies are heavy and lower figures are heard for the early part of next year.

A listless market has been reported from every quarter on benzidine and benzol, and on the latter material holders have lowered the price because of a surplus supply and an inclination on the part of sellers to dispose of stocks on hand before the first of the New York.

Buyers seem to be sufficiently supplied with flake naphthalene for the next month or so, and sellers are devoting all of their attention to contract business, and the market is dead, but because of difficulty in locating large spot quantities, sellers continue to quote firmly at 9¾c a pound.

The other important items in the list, such as dinitrotoluol, para-amidophenol, betanaphthol and ortho and para toluidine are approximately in the same condition as a week ago, with no large orders being placed in this market. Supplies are fairly plentiful and on firm bids shading is possible. The present slow demand for spot was naturally expected at this time of the year. In summing up the situation for the first half of 1918, much activity at firm prices is anticipated for the first six months.

Albumen—Although arrivals of the Chinese egg albumen have been recorded in this port during the week, prices have not moved one way or the other, chiefly for the reason that the demand has been heavy for the past three months and old contracts are being filled which allows little for the spot market. Importers, who name prices for next year are decidedly bullish because of uncertainties about stocks reaching American ports. At the close, few had any spot material to offer and prevailing nominal prices until the middle of January were 54c@58c a pound, for the domestic blood; 63c@65c a pound for the imported blood, and $1.05@$1.10 a pound for the imported (Chinese) egg albumen.

Cochineal—No large business has passed during the week and prices were unchanged, with a possibility of shading, at 53c@56c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black. The local market on all varieties of cochineal has ruled quiet, but because the inquiry is stronger, holders have not lowered the price, although from one or two important directions, it appeared that considerable shading was possible when buyer and seller were known. The opinion seems general that consumers are not heavily stocked and that next month will be an active one in this material.

Cutch—Rangoon in boxes was quoted at 18c@20c a pound; the liquid, steady and unchanged at 9½c@10c a pound, and the tablets in the usual heavy demand at 11½c@13c a pound, depending upon quantity in each case. The consumer call continues strong from all directions, but business is greatly restricted on all grades of cutch because of the light spot stocks available in this market. It was stated in one reliable quarter that considerable stocks are afloat and nearby, but because of heavy contract business for next year it is not thought that these arrivals will make much difference in prices since very little will reach the open market.

Divi Divi—Arrivals of this material have been improving lately, but because users are anxious for supplies at this time, there has been no accumulation of stocks. Importers are somewhat reluctant to quote on any position for next year as it now appears that inquiries are so heavy that there would be some difficulty in filling orders promptly, should shipments be curtailed from primary points, and hence the bullish feeling on the part of sellers. The strong consumer demand for spot, that has been noted for several weeks, continues and prices for spot are holding firm, with $60 a ton as the prevailing price in the majority of cases. From several quarters, $62@$64 a ton are heard, but the fact remains that business continues to pass at $60 a ton.

Gambier—Prices closed at 20c@20½c a pound for the common gambier, with some asking as high as 21c a pound; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan material; cubes No. 1, at 23½c@25c a pound, and cubes No. 2, at 21c@21½c a pound. The active market that has been noted for several weeks continues, but despite this fact, sellers have not altered their prices materially. There is also a heavy inquiry from consumers as to the probable condition for next year and the majority of contracts that are being made are going through at figures that would indicate that much activity is expected with firm prices.

Indigo—Although supplies are not large more business could be handled in this market at the present time. Figures named in most directions are unchanged from those of last week at 30c@32c a pound for spot and nearby wool indigo, and 50c@54c a pound for the cotton. Consumers seem to be pretty well stocked with necessary materials for the next month or so, and there is not much buying interest from any quarter. There is much consumer interest in quotations until March, 1918, and prices heard indicate that considerable business is anticipated. Importers say that there is no way of knowing what the arrivals will be on account of poor shipping facilities.

Logwood—The Mexican stocks (Campeache), were quoted in most directions at $40 a ton, although from one quarter a slightly lower price continues to be named. The 51-degree extract has also held firm at 9½c@12c a pound, with the price of the logwood chips ranging from from 3c to 3½c a pound. For several weeks the demand has been increasing and the condition of the market is

firmer than it has been for some time. There is a large movement of stock now from primary points, and irrespective of heavy freight rates and increased cost of storage, importers appear willing to take these chances because of the strong undertone of the market.

Fustic—Prices were again unchanged this week with the sticks quoted at $45@$50 a ton; the solid at 25c@26c a pound, and the fustic chips at 4½c@5c a pound. The demand is not especially strong at the present time, as users are still taking stock, and until that is completed, no large volume of business is expected. The majority of large consumers are showing more interest in contracts for next year than for spot goods. The Government, it is expected, will continue to be a heavy buyer of all fustic, and although no large orders have been placed during the week the undertone of the market remains firm. Despite the lull for the past week, there has been no accumulation of stocks because of standing orders that had not been filled.

Sumac—No important price changes have been reported on either the Sicilian or the Virginia sumac. The market remains in the same tight condition that has been noted for some time with supplies barely ample to take care of the heavy consumer demand. The lowest price heard on the Sicilian this week was $90 a ton, with some asking $94 and even $98 a ton. For the Virginia stock from $50 to $59 a ton is the range.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—The crude was quoted on spot at $1.15@$1.25 a pound, and the refined at $1.75@$1.80 a pound, which are about the same prices heard a week ago. The demand for spot materials has improved during the interval and considerable business has passed, but because of a falling off in orders. prior to this week, there was some accumulation of supplies. Although it was predicted in many quarters that there would be a general break in the market, producers continued to maintain prices and consumers again placed large orders. With inquiries heavy for all positions for next year, no material price declines are expected.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The Government is still a large buyer of sulphanilic acid, and with supplies light and a good demand from other directions the market is holding firm. The outside price for this material remains at 34c a pound for spot and nearby, with 32c a pound as the figure generally heard as the inside quotation, but the majority of sales that have passed have commanded the first named price. All positions until July of next year are firm.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Another quiet week was reported on aniline oil, and although there has been a good inquiry few large orders have been placed in this market. There is some interest in positions for next year, but figures named by producers do not seem to appeal to consumers and contracts are limited. Liberal offerings continue to be made at 25c@26c a pound, drums extra, but a firm bid at 24c a pound would doubtless received serious consideration. Although contracts for 1918 are held at 26c a pound, there is some reason to believe that this price will be lowered. No change is reported in the price of the salts which is held at 33c @34c a pound, with a fairly active market. Aniline oil for red remains in the neighborhood of $1.15 a pound.

Benzidine—The closing price for the base was unchanged at $1.85@$1.90 a pound, while the figures for the sulphate were $1.45@$1.60 a pound, depending upon quantity and seller. There appears to be no shortage of stocks in this market and although the demand is by no means heavy holders continue to quote with some firmness for the reason that the inquiry is good. Only nominal quotations have been heard for next year as the market is still somewhat unsettled.

Benzol—Consumer interest in benzol is on contract business for 1918. Around 36c a gallon continues to be heard on contracts until July. The spot market has been neglected by users and although 45c a gallon is the price named there is every reason to believe that considerable shading is possible. There is a good quantity of spot material available.

Naphthalene—Only a few cars have been offered for January delivery, and 9¾c a pound is the figure quoted for prime white flakes. Both buyers and sellers appear to be giving as little attention to this item as the others in the list. with the result that little business is passing, and it is not likely that offerings will loosen up until after the first of the year, and producers are making only nominal quotations on any far position for 1918. No change has been reported on naphthalene balls. The market is steady with prices ranging from 9½c@ 10c a pound.

Dinitrotoluol—Prices heard in this market during the week have ranged between 55c and 60c a pound, and it could not be learned that any large sales had passed below 55c a pound. Dealer speculation continues keen as there has been a good buying interest. Spot supplies are not heavy and with inquiries coming in regularly from all directions the undertone of the market remains firm.

Para-amidophenol—Various prices continue to be heard in this market for para-amidophenol as the general condition is still somewhat unsettled, but it cannot be learned that any large spot quantities are available at much less than $4.50 a pound for the base, with the price of the hydrochloride at about the same level. The outside price for both materials is $5.50 a pound. The demand for spot is not especially strong, but the inquiry is improving. The figures named for January-March delivery on both grades range from $4.20@$4.30 a pound.

Phenol—Practically no offerings have been made during the week and buying interest has been at a low ebb. It is the general impression that the Government will not permit large quantities to pass to consumers, and some are therefore awaiting advice before contracting for large lots and some sales are being made with this stipulation. It is possible that a car or two for shipment might be obtained at between 53½c@54c a pound. It is said that producers of products needed by the Government would probably experience no difficulty in securing material.

Betanaphthol—For the technical, 62c a pound was heard from one or two reliable sources, but the majority of holders continue to quote at 65c@70c a pound. The sublimed material remains steady and unchanged at 85c @90c a pound. In the main the condition of the market is unaltered. The demand is not heavy, but the inquiry is sufficiently strong to cause a bullish feeling for all positions of next year. Depending on quantity prices of the U. S. P. range from $1.25 to $1.50 a pound.

Toluidine—There is a steady demand and a strong inquiry for both the ortho and para toluidine, and the price named in most directions for the ortho is 90c@$1.00 a pound. The para is quoted with considerable firmness at $2.00@$2.25 a pound, on spot with the figures on contract business for next year ranging from $2.10 to $2.15 a pound.

Toluol—Even those who have goods under contract are having difficulty in securing them. Transportation companies frequently hold up shipments for a considerable time awaiting instructions from the Government. Several producers of intermediates are seeking light on the matter, as their supplies are almost depleted. Those who require materials are glad to get a drum or two now and then at $3.30 a gallon.

NO SPOT TIN ON THE MARKET

There is no spot tin for sale, and futures are only offered subject to British permit, regulations and possibilities which the average buyer cannot afford to accept. The only transaction recorded for some time was the sale of some fifty tons of Banka tin afloat on the steamer Rondeau at 74c. The position of the steamer or even an approximate date of arrival was not given. Chinese tin, January shipment from Hong Kong, was offered at 61½c, without finding buyers. Importers and others interested have begun to lose heart in the prospects of a reasonable modification of the British regulations. The fact remains also that a considerable quantity of tin is tied up in warehouse under a commandeering order of the Navy Department, notwithstanding representations and protests made to Washington.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	.75
*Actone, kegs,	lb.	—	.75½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	—	6.75
Acetylsalicylic Acid, bulk	lb.	—	.35
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	3.65
Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	—
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	.58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	—
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	—
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.73	.74
188 proof	gal.	.80	.81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	—
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	.31
Sweet	lb.	.28	.30
Meal	lb.	.29	.31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	.80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	.90
*Metallic	lb.	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	.35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	.85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	.76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	.12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	.33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	.26
Gran.	lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	.60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.00	5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	.20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	.16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	.53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	—
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	.20
Powdered	lb.	.24	.25
Argols	lb.	.16	.18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	.66
White	lb.	.16	.16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.59	.64
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
*Nominal.			

Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	.08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	.09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	.76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	.05½
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	—	2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	12.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.80	8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	.35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	.76½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.77½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	.79
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.79½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.78	.79½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.77
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	.75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	.08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	.50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	.61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	.07
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	.04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	.06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	.07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	.15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	.65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	.94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	.51
Sulphate	oz.	—	.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	.49
Oleate	oz.	.85	.96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.22	.23
Cases, fingers	lb.	.26	.29
Codeine, alk., ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	11.05
Nitrate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	.68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	.30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	.44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	24.75	25.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	.54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	.38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	1.19
French	lb.	.37	.38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	.60
Reeds	lb.	3.95	4.05
*Nominal.			

Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	.74
Spanish	lb.	.69	.71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.35
Washed	lb.	—	.31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.19	.20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.69	.69½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.70½	.71
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.64	.64½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.46½	.47
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.42½	.43½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	—
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	—
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	1.00
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.75	.78
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.32	.37
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	.80
Japanese	lb.	.45	.53
Russian	lb.	3.95	4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	.14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.31	.35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.41	.45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	.50
Chloride	lb.	.55	.60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	.29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	.54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	.21
Glycerophosphate		—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins, light	lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	.75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	.68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.97	1.00
Small flake	lb.	.71	.72
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	3.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	130.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.83
Powdered	lb.	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	.86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	4.10
Red	lb.	—	4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.oz.		—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P.		—	—30.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—32.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.09	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.84	— .85
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	30.00	—33.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	35.00	—39.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .55⅞
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.40	— .50
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.01
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	—	— —
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate. crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.46	— .47
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.45
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.34	— .37
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	—	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.47	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12¾
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.13	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.40
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lead Free	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	50	— .52
Java	lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Bottles	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	—	— 4.00
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Malefern	lb.	15.00	—16.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	26.00	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	75.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.90
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	13.40	—14.00
West Indian	lb.	10.40	—10.70
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Artificial	lb.	—	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	8.70	— 9.00
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.50	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5 80	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.80	— 1.00

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.74	— .80
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.37	— .40
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¾	— .08¼
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.10	— .12
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd.Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2 00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1 20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Ecalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4 95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.17	— .19
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .13½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¼
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21½
Savory	lb.	.27	— .28
Henna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04¾	— .06½
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .46
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .14
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Bluedag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .40
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .39
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	— .20
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12½
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11¼	— .12
China	lb.	.08	— .08½
Madras	lb.	.09	— .09½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.24½	— .25
Star	lb.	.31½	— .32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
*Nominal.			

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .59
Celery	lb.	.27½	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15¼	— .15¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17¼	— .17⅜
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13⅜
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04⅜	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.16½	— .17
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.18	— .18½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian, blue	lb.	.60½	— .61
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.10½	— .11
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅜
Small	lb.	.06	— .06⅛
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.61	— .66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14½	— .15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.45	— .52
Capsicum, African,	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.09	— .10
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.55	— .56
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.46	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin	lb.	.18	— .18½
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .22½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	— .24½
White	lb.	.28	— .28½
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	— .06½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .47
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	— .40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.60	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.16¾	— .17
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10¼	— .11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Nominal.			

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double Pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .07
56 p.c.	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
70 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
80 pc. Pure	lb.	.19½	— .21
Glacial	lb.	.34	— .37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chrome	lb.	.24	— .26
Ground	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03¾
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09⅛	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	— .17¼
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .02½
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.30	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44½	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	.30
Refined	lb.	.30½	.32
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.90	3.10
Dense	100 lbs.	4.00	4.10
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.90	7.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.16¾	.17½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs		1.10	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.17½	.18
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.65	4.75
Refined	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.35	.37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.35½	.36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	.75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02¼	.02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	45.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	.02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	—
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.75	3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	—
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.15	1.25
Refined	lb.	1.75	1.80
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	.34
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.25	.26½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31	.34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	1.60
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.40	.45
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.37	.39
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	.40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	.16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	.18
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	.64
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33½	.34½
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	.60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	.10
Balls	lb.	.10	.11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	.70
Sublimed	lb.	.87	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	.80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	.90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
Phenol	lb.	.53¾	.54½
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.60	2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	2.25
*Toluol, pure	gal.	3.50	4.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	2.00	2.30
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.00	4.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	5.00	6.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	7.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	7.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	7.50	7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	1.35
Bismarck Brown F.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.20	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	1.40
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.75	4.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	13.00	15.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	2.50
Magenta	lb.	8.00	10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	8.00	30.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.50	.75
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	6.00

* Nominal.

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	.34½
Seed	lb.	.11	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.55
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Aleppey	lb.	.10	.10½
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.08	.08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	48.00	50.00
Chips	lb.	.03¼	.05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	38.00	41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	.20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	.10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	.16
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematine	lb.	.09	.10
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid.	lb.	.19	.21
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	.12
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07¼	.08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.62	.65
Domestic	lb.	.54	.58
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	60.00	63.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼	.02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	.03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.10½
Common	lb.	.20	.20½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½	.25
No. 2	lb.	.21	.21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 25-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	1.01	— 1.03
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.96	— .98
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	—85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21	— .22
*English	lb.	.21	— .22
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.17	— .17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30	— 2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Menhaden, Brown	lb.	.97	— .99
Light, strained	gal.	.99	— 1.01
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.01	— 1.03
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— —
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	—	— .90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	24.00	—25.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.60	— 2.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.40	— 2.45
Dark	gal.	2.35	— 2.40
Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Oleo Oil	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
*Porpoise, body	lb.	.22	— .24
*Jaw	gal.	.80	— .85
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Saponified	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	— .12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20	— 1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	— .31
Cases	lb.	.27	— .32
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17⅛	— .17¼
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20 66	—20.96
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.30
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60	—19.00
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.26	— 1.27
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.27	— 1.28
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.28	— 1.29
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Foots	lb.	.36	— .40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30	— .31
*Benin	lb.	—	— .28
*Niger	lb.	.28	— .29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	— .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— —

*Nominal.

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Blown	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	— .40
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17⅝	— .17¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity 903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.29½	— .30
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18½	— .22
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 200	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 100	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 110	gal.	.23½	— .24
	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.48	— .48½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.43½	— .46½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.37	— .39½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50	— 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	13.25	—13.50
Rosin, com. to g'd.	80-bbl.	6.70	— 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73	— .75
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73	— .74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65	— .69
Second Orange	lb.	.61	— .64
T. N.	lb.	.59	— .60
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— —
*Button	lb.	—	— —
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— —
Bone, dry	lb.	—	— .57
	lb.	—	— .67

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas, f. o. b. New Orleans	ton	—	—53.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	— —
Columbia	ton	—	—48.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—50.00
Corn Cake	short ton	47.00	—49.00
Meal	short ton	37.00	—40.00
	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	— —
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	—57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.61	— .63
Open kettle	gal.	.65	— .67
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31	— .32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	— .40
Fancy	lb.	.64	— .80
Medium	lb.	.45	— .50
Honey— *Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17	— .17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	— .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		—	— 5.65

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10	— .11
Caracas	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.09	— .09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	— .22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾	— .13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-buckle	Amer. Nat. Sug. Ref. Co.	Fed. Sug'r Ref'le	War-ner
Powdered	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.45 8.55
XXXX	8.35	8.55	8.55	8.55 8.55
Confectioners A	8.05	8.25	8.25	.. 8.35
Standard Gran.	8.20	8.40	8.40	8.40 8.40

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	—	— .90
Brown	gal.	.97	— .99
Light, strained	gal.	.99	— 1.01
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.01	— 1.03
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.60	— 2.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.40	— 2.45
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.35	— 2 40
Dark	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Red (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Saponified	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	— .31
No. 3	lb.	.25	— .26
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17⅛	— .17¼
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	— .19
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.66	—20.96
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.30
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	18.60	—19.00
*White	gal.	—	— —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.26	— 1.27
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Foots	lb.	.36	— .40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.30	— .31
*Niger	lb.	.28	— .29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	—	— —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17⅝	— .17¼

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½	— .19
Yellow	lb.	.16	— .16¾
House	lb.	.16	— .16½
Brown	lb.	.15½	— .16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16¼	— .17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.18	— .18½
Lard, City	lb.	.24½	— .25
Compound	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28	— .29
Oleo	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .19½
City Special	lb.	.17½	— .18
Choice Country	lb.	.17½	— .18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18	— .18¼
City Fancy	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
"A" White	lb.	.18¾	— .18½
"B" White	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Yellow	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Brown	lb.	.12½	— .14
Bone	lb.	.16½	— .17
House	lb.	.15	— .15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Lard	lb.	.24¼	— .24½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c. Spot running pound, per cwt.		—	— —
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caustic Potash 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84	— .85
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100lbs.		6.90	— 7.10
Mineral Soap Stock		—	— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	— .75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70	— .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.15	— 1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.50	— 2.75

ESSENTIAL OILS
(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	— .90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	— .80
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.50	— .55
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g. s. b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	— .60
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.75	— .80
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.14	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .25
	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.42	— .45
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.30	— .35
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	oz.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.60	— .62
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.64	— .67
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.66	— .71
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	— .71
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
C. P.	oz.	—	— .35
Chrysophanic, true v.	oz.	.50	— .60
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— —
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.76	— .78
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .20
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.08	— .10
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .28
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.08	— .10
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.25	— .30
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (5¼)	lb.	.10	— .12
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .11
36 deg., less	lb.	.16	— .18
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.12	— .13
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.20	— .23
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz,	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	—	— —
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .06½
Less	lb.	.11	— .13
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.94	— 1.08
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	oz.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1-oz. v.	oz.	1.30	— 1.40
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Root, English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ½-oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.50	— .60
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.40	— .50
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp., Powd., sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5 30	— 5.35
Less	gal.	5 55	— 6.00
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.25	— 5.30
Less	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	.80	— 1.00
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbados, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Cut	lb.	.80	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .15
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Gronud, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.50	— .60
Potash, gran, pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amidopyrin (Chemical Pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 1.75
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.12	— .16
20 deg.	lb.	.16	— .20
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.18	— .24
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.12	— .15
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.45
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.25	— .30
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .26
C. P. Gran	lb.	.32	— .34
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.05
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— —
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto	lb.	—	— .50
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .90
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 lb. (Sol'n Butter of Antimony)		.27	— .30
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.75	— 1.85
Apiol, liquid. green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyrol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.55
Ground	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Arnica Root	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— .85
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— .65
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	gal.	1.75	— 1.85
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Tolu	lb.	.80	— .85
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, tech.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Less	gal.	3.85	— 4.25
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Beberine hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna leaves, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
	oz.	.50	— .60
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.40	— .50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.25	— .28
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bismuth Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	5.50	— 5.85
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	6.75	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 2.15
Bryony Root	lb.	.55	— .60
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.37	— .45
Baker's A and white	lb.	.38	— .50
Dutch	lb.	.42	— .50
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.40	— .50
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	1 85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	16.95	—17.10
	oz.	—	— 1.18
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.40	— .45
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1 30	— 1.40
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.35
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2 25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1 90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.79	— .87
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.79½	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.88	— .93
Japanese	lb.	.78	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.12	— .15
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.28	— .30
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.23	— .28
Yellow	lb.	.21	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, English, Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box.	.80	— .85
Pink	box.	.80	— .85
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.72	— .75
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Penang	lb.	.75	— .78
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.65	—15 85
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz	11.75	—12.10
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	11.95	—12.30
Oleate (5 p.c Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05 — 1.10
Codeine	oz.	14.55 —15.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.15 —14.45
Nitrate	oz.	13.15 —14.45
Phosphate	oz.	11.00 —12.35
Salicylate	oz.	10.25 —10.50
Sulphate	oz.	11.70 —13.05
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15 — .20
Blue	lb.	.14 — .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		— — .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60 — 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.10 — 4.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.60 — .65
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00 — 6.50
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.65 — .70
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45 — .50
Pulp	lb.	.60 — .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.40 — .45
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.30 — .35
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30 — .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.75 — .80
Seed	lb.	.25 — .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Para	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Copper Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60 — .70
Arsenate	oz.	— — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45 — .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		— — .15
Hydroxide	lb.	— — 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45 — .49
Nitrate	lb.	— — .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	— — .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14 — .17
Bbls.	lb.	.10½— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.11 — .16
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5 .04
Coriander	lb.	.23 — .28
Powdered	lb.	.28 — .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)		
Coto Bark	lb.	.35 — .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		— — —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12 — .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.90 — 2.00
Cranesbill	lb.	.24 — .29
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.62 — .66
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.19 — .21
Carbonate	oz.	1.95 — 2.05
Phosphite	oz.	— — —
Valerate	oz.	— — —
Cresol U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55 — .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.30 — 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Cudbear	lb.	.45 — .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27 — .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30 — .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	— — —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20 — .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30 — .35
Root	lb.	.45 — .50
Cut	lb.	.48 — .53
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25 — .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19 — .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13 — .15
White	lb.	.22 — .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	— — .37
Diacetylmorphine.Alk.½-oz.v. oz.		23.60 —23.85
Hydrochloride, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	21.45 —21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.		— — .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	— — —
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	— — .90
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	— — 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	— — —
15 gr. vials	ea.	1.05 — 1.15
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.75 — .80
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	— — 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	— — —
1 oz.	oz.	— — .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50 —21.80
Diuretin	oz.	— — 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	7.65 — 7.75
Dragon's Blood, powdered	lb.	.60 — .65
Extra	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	gr.	.19 — .21
Duotol	oz.	— — 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35 — .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38 — .42
Ground	lb.	.40 — .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		— — —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	— — —
Elaterium	oz.	1.35 — 1.55
Elderberries	lb.	.25 — .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.45 — .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	— — .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33 — .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	— —13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		— — 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Eosine	oz.	— — .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	— — .70
Ergotole	oz.	— — 1.00
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .42
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	— — .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		— — .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.70 — .80
Chloric	lb.	.60 — .80
Nitrous Conct	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
U. S. P.	lb.	.45 — .50
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44 — .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52 — .62
Washed	lb.	.32 — .37
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.75 — 1.20
Benzoate	lb.	— — 6.50
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .25
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	— — .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	— — .60
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	— — 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.17 — .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15 — .20
Eudoxine	oz.	— — 3.50
Eugenol, U.S.P., oz. 50	lb.	— — 7.25
Euresol	oz.	— — 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	— — 2.10
Euonymin (Elec. powd.)	oz.	.40 — .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35 — .46
Powdered	lb.	.45 — .50
Euphorine	oz.	— — 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	— — —
Europhen	oz.	— — 1.80
*Exalgine	oz.	— — —
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40 — 1.60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.80 — .85
Saxon	lb.	.82 — .85
French	lb.	.25 — .30
Ferratin	oz.	— — 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		— — 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	— — 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c b. 9	lb.	— — 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	— — .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	— —15.00
Less	lb.	.11 — .14
Ground	lb.	.11 — .14
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.14 — .16
Ground	lb.	.18 — .20
Formaldehyde	lb.	.33 — .59
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	— — .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05 — .08
Fustic chips	lb.	.07 — .10
Gaduol	oz.	— — 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered	lb.	.40 — .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00 — 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20 — .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.60 — 2.70
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05 — 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25 — .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)		
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.30 — .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.25 — .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28 — .33
Ground	lb.	.33 — .36
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .38
Ginseng	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)		
Glucose	lb.	.12 — .15
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.72 — .73
in cans	lb.	.74 — .75
Less	lb.	.80 — .83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	— — .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	— oz 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	— — —
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	— — 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	— —12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80 — 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Powdered	lb.	.27 — .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30 — .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.50 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.55 — .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03 — .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65 — 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4.20 — 4.60
Phosphite	oz.	— — 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	— — 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	— — —
Guaiaquin	oz.	— — 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45 — 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20 — .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00 — 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	— — 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	— — .70
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30 — .38
Helmitol	lb.	— — —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15 — .18
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .20
Gum	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	— — .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	— — .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11 — .14
Hemol	oz.	.80 — .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	— — —
German	lb.	3.00 — 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.10 — 3.30
Seed	lb.	— — .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30 — .40
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.25 — 1.33
Hiera Picra	lb.	— — .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	— — .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54 — .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54 — .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54 — .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.29 — .32
Hops, select (1917)	lb.	.35 — .40
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.46 — .49
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Hydracetin	oz.	— — 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22 — .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00 —26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	— — .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.50 — 2.80
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21 — .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15 — .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67 — .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30 — .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11 — .12
Hypnone	oz.	— — 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	— — .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.50 — .60
Ichthalbin	oz.	— — 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		— — 1.40

*Nominal.

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.35	— 4.85
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.65
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
and Ammonia, Sol. and Quin. Cit., U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Quin. & Strychinine	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	4.55	— 4.65
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— .36
Iodide	oz.	2.55	— 2.75
Syrup	lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.27	— .30
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.15	— .17
Red, Saccharated		.11	— .18
Peptonized	lb.	.50	— .55
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	—	— 3.00
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.30	— .40
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.95	— 1 00
Salicylate	oz.	.58	— .90
Sesquichloride	lb.	.20	— .30
Solution	lb.	.30	— .35
Subsulphate	lb.	.09	— .15
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.27	— .33
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	.12	— .15
Cryst., pure	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Dried	lb.	.08	— .12
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.15	— .18
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.80	— .90
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Valerate	lb.	—	— .23
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— —
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	—	— 3.70
American	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.70	— .75
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	—	— .25
Job's Tears	lb.	.10	— .12
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.25	— .30
Juniper Berries	lb.	.36	— .45
Kamala	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Purified	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Kaolin	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kava Kava	lb.	.07	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.72	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Lactucarium, German	oz.	.65	— .75
Lactophenin	oz.	1.70	— 1.75
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	—	— 1.00
Lanoline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .50
(See also **Adeps Lanae**)		—	— .65
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.30	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, domestic sticks	lb.	.58	— .60
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1 25	— 1.30
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.12	— .18
Lithium acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.50	— .60
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U.S.P.	4 ozs.	.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .50
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.45	— .47
Ribbon	oz.	—	— 4.00
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Technical	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	lb.	.70	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Iodide	oz.	—	— .50
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	4 00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Small	lb.	.85	— .95
Sorts	lb.	.65	— .75
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	85	— .90
Matico leaves	lb.	65	— 70
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Mercury	lb.	2.00	— 2.40
Ammon., pure precip	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1 90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Mercury Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Red., (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.50	—17.15
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Meconate	oz.	—	—18.20
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	16.50	—17.05
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	16 55	—17.15
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.60	— .65
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.12	— .18
Naphthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .60
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— —
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large	80 to lb.	.50	— .55
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	10 00	—10.25
Cassia	lb.	2 75	— 3.00
Castor, American	lb.	34	— .40
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Wood	lb.	.40	— .50
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	— 3 25
Norwegian	gal.	5.30	— 5.40
Bbls	ea	145.00	150.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel.	gal.	1.75	— 2.10
Croton	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6 50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4 50	— 4.75
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16 50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	Doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.20	— 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.81	— 2.00
Raw	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.65	— 1.75
Essential	oz.	2.45	— 2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	2.15	— 2.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Olive, Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	—	— —
3 and 6-gal. cans	gal.	—	— —
Malaga	gal.	3.00	— 3.55
Pompeian	gal.	4.30	— 4.70
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3 00
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.40	— .45
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Licht	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U.S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	4.10	— 4.65
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	4.10	— 4.65
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3 50
Pine Needles	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Rape Seed	gal.	2.25	— 2.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28 00
Artificial	oz.	3 50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ro..n	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	16 00	—17.00
West Indian, Amyris Bals.	lb.	—	— —
West Indian, Substitute.	lb.	—	—10.00
Sassafras	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	4 00	— 4.35
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	1.25	— 1 35
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4 50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wormseed	lb.	10 50	—11.00
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	.70	— .85
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.v. ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.70	— .80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Paris Green	lb.	.50	— .55
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.55	— .65
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	.70	— .75
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	5.25	— 5.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.60	— .70
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	2.05	— 2.20
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bicarbonate	lb.	1 30	— 1.50
Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .65
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.62	— .66
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.55
Iodate	oz.	—	— .55
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .42
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	5 00	— 5.25
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— —
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	— .85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1 00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	.90	— .95
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.55	— .60
Red	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 3.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .45
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Mexican cut	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.15	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.55	— .60
Silver Chloride	lb.	.88	— .92
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.70	— .72
Fused	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.70	— .80
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	—	— —
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.45	— .50
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .55
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .35
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.60	— .65
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.25	— 2 50
Carbonate (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.98	— 1.03
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Granular	lb.	.03	— .05
Iodide (oz. 35-40)	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.02	— .08
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Aromatic	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Ether, comp.	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.55	— .70
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.30	— .35
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.30	— .34
Lactate	oz.	.20	— .23
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2 35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.57	— .60
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	oz.	1 25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .39
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.45	— .50
Roll	lb.	.07	— .08
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .13
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .42
Tar, Barbados	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8 00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.17	—21.65
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Triphenin	oz.	—	— 50
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.60	— .65
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7	oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g s b. 14	lb.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. g s.b. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1 30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	2.25	— 2 50
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	— .60
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	oz.	—	— 1.00
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .38
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Oxide, American	lb.	.55	— .63
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	lb.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Dec. 15 to Dec. 22—Exports for month of October

Imports

ACID, LACTIC—
500 pounds

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
9,000 pounds

ARGOLS—
5,623 pounds
300,805 pounds

BARK—
3,500 pounds orange
2,900 pounds buckthorn

BALSAM—
5,200 pounds copaiba
3,600 pounds Peru

BEANS—
2,240 pounds castor
400 pounds vanilla
100 pounds tonka

CASEIN—
88,500 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10,000 pounds
800 pounds

COPRA—
15,500 pounds
68,250 pounds
19,500 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
500 pounds bay
5,500 pounds various
6,000 pounds various
3,000 pounds various
1,000 pounds petitgrain
6,000 pounds petitgrain

CUTTLEFISH BONES—
5,775 pounds

FLOWERS—
100 pounds saffron
1,600 pounds marshmallow
500 pounds linden
12,500 pounds insect
1,200 pounds chamomile
600 pounds arnica

GUMS—
56,000 pounds arabic

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
123,700 pounds

HERBS—
600 pounds jaborandi
200 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
391,750 pounds
27,600 pounds
80,100 pounds
17,800 pounds
38,400 pounds
69,620 pounds
229,450 pounds
78,700 pounds

LEAVES—
18,875 pounds laurel
1,300 pounds henna
2,400 pounds belladonna
3,200 pounds bay
15,800 pounds rosemary
3,200 pounds rose
10,300 pounds various
20,500 pounds senna
20,700 pounds thyme

LEECHES—
300 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2,200 pounds medicine

OILS—
2,296,000 pounds coconut
30,000 pounds soya bean
3,360 gallons fish
4,928 gallons herring
3,418 gallons olive
2,500 pounds lemon
5,000 gallons codliver
70 pounds lime
50 gallons kola
400 pounds chaulmoogra

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
64,115 pounds
169,500 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
1,000 pounds

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—
500 pounds red

ROOTS—
11,283 pounds licorice
294,475 pounds licorice
1,600 pounds marshmallow
11,200 pounds orris

SACCHARIN—
100 pounds

SEEDS—
38,080 pounds cumin
35,000 pounds cumin
831 bushels castor
350 bushrels castor
11,450 pounds caraway
3,500 pounds caraway
2,000 pounds colchicum
8,000 pounds colchicum
27,500 pounds anise
100,100 pounds anise

SHELLAC—
90,200 pounds

SPONGES—
10,700 pounds

STORAX—
400 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
282,449 pounds
208,425 pounds

WAX—
6,781 pounds bees
7,782 pounds bees
10,000 pounds bees
820 pounds bees
101,100 pounds carnauba

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
100 pounds, Cuba
153 pounds, Hayti
111 pounds, San Domingo
1,766 pounds, Brazil
513 pounds, Colombia

ACID, NITRIC—
4,100 pounds, Australia
98 pounds, New Zealand

ACID, SULPHURIC—
9,034 pounds, British West Indies
187,119 pounds, Cuba
6,100 pounds, Virgin Islands
19,690 pounds, French West Indies
1,400 pounds, Hayti

ALCOHOL—
30 gallons, Trinidad
187 gallons, British West Indies
11 gallons, Cuba
50 gallons, French West Indies

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
576,600 pounds, Cuba
3,748 pounds, San Domingo
94,000 pounds, Argentina

COPPER SULPHATE—
2,240 pounds, French West Indies
147,729 pounds, Argentina
44 pounds, Brazil

FORMALDEHYDE—
$193, French West Indies
$290, San Domingo
$1,479, Argentina

GLUCOSE—
33,300 pounds, Panama
1,700 pounds, Newfoundland
53,796 pounds, Cuba
165 pounds, San Domingo

GLYCERIN—
40 pounds, Trinidad
3,808 pounds, Cuba
105 pounds, Hayti
258 pounds, San Domingo

LIME CHLORIDE—
186,568 pounds, Argentina
85,138 pounds, Brazil
294,659 pounds, Chile

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—
5,000 pounds

MANNA—
5,850 pounds
5,950 pounds

PEPPERMINT OIL—
855 pounds, Australia
235 pounds, New Zealand
3 pounds, Jamaica

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
5,685 pounds, Argentina
772 pounds, Colombia

SODA, ASH—
31,983 pounds, San Domingo
1,825,907 pounds, Argentina
789,877 pounds, Brazil

SODA, CAUSTIC—
143,630 pounds, San Domingo
64,176 pounds, Argentina
1,380,360 pounds, Brazil
682,760 pounds, Chile
175,760 pounds, Colombia

SODA, SAL—
1,491 pounds, British West Indies
61,250 pounds, Cuba
125 pounds, Virgin Islands
5,625 pounds, French West Indies
500 pounds, San Domingo

SODIUM SILICATE—
6,498 pounds, Ecuador
16,990 pounds, Colombia
2,800 pounds, Chile

SPONGES—
667 pounds, Chile
182 pounds, Peru
3 pounds, Venezuela

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
250 tons, Uruguay

ZINC OXIDE—
3,500 pounds, Barbados
2,490 pounds, Jamaica
12,120 pounds, Cuba
1,420 pounds, Virgin Islands
570 pounds, San Domingo

JAPAN'S EMBARGO ON FERTILIZERS

The Japanese Government has issued the following explanation concerning the embargo on exports of fertilizers:

Exports of composite fertilizers containing sulphate of ammonia phosphate of lime, and Chilean nitrate will be absolutely prohibited except under special license from the Government. Hitherto the consumption of sulphate of ammonia in this country has amounted to about 100,000 tons a year, valued at $7,000,000 to $7,500,000, and formerly the domestic output of this substance amounted to only a few thousand tons. The outbreak of the war caused a heavy decline in imports with the result that the demand was greatly in excess of the supply. This state of things, however, has had the effect of stimulating the domestic industry, and while the home production of sulphate of ammonia in 1914 amounted to no more than 7,000, in 1916 it was rated at 26,000 tons. This year it is expected to amount to about 45,000 in addition to about 12,000 manufactured as a by-product by gas companies, or about 57,000 tons. The domestic supply of sulphate of ammonia has thus greatly increased, but now that imports have practically been suspended altogether, it is still no more than half the quantity consumed.

Five hundred cases of star anise oil arrived in London recently.

Ninety cases of opium were received in London during the week ended November 23.

New Incorporations

Union Course Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital $35,000. Drugs and chemicals. H. W. Wenzel, W. H. O'Neill, J. E. Carty, 46 Cedar street, New York City.

Arista Trading Corporation, New York county, capital $5,000. To deal in chemicals. A. J. Slap, Maurice Cohen and I. B. Schelber.

Columbian Pharmacy, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., capital $25,000. General drug business. S. H. Roslkowski, E. A. Smith and T. A. Smith, all of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Guzel Pharmical and Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. L. Diamant, S. and H. Marculescu, 3,875 Broadway, New York City.

Crombie Laboratories, Port Chester, N. Y., capital $25,000. E. Kemble, E. W. and J. W. Simons, Port Chester, N. Y.

International Coal Products Co., Irvington, N. J., capital $11,000,000. G. W. Bacon, C. L. Blair, and J. B. Dennis, all of New York City.

Blackman and Fink, Manhattan, capital $25,000. Drugs and chemicals. M. Fink, J. and E. Blackman, 66 East 99th., street, New York City.

Voss Alcohol Export Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. G. A. Moore, R. T. and H. W. Voss, 27 William street, New York City.

Staywite Covering Co., Queens, N. Y., capital $10,000 Paints, enamels, lacquers, and celluloid surface coating. J. F. Hicks, H. Harjes, H. J. Crofield, 560 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keene Drug and Trading Co., Keene, N. D., capital $7,000. A. Tweter, E. B. Kvernstoen and O. T. Kjorling.

Lambert Chemical Co., St., Louis, Mo., capital $30,000. To manufacture, sell and deal in chemicals. W. H. Lambert, A. W. Lambert, A. R. Deacon and others.

Bothamley Dye Stuff Corp., Manhattan, capital $5,000. G. Bothamley, S. M. Schatzkin, M. F. Burns, 16 East 63rd street, New York City.

Votteler & Co., Louisville, Ky., capital $5,000. Druggists. William Votteler, W. O. Votteler, and H. A. Kantlehner.

Capital Increases—Lake Shore Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, from $100,000 to $400,000.

Atlas Color Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., from $25,000 to $100,000.

Carbo Hydrogen Co., of America, Pittsburg, Pa., from $3,500,000 to $5,000.000.

Sulphur Fertilizer Co., of America, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Dissolutions—Amarillo Drug and Sundries Company, Amarillo, Texas.

Sayer Prescription Pharmacy, Manhattan.

Capital Reduction—Osborn Pharmacies, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., from $50,000 to $15,000.

Change of Name—Minnesota Chloride and Leasing Co., to Sulphur Fertilizer Co., of America.

Cuban Potash Co., of N. Y., to Liberty Gasoline Co.

HELD FOR BURNING CHEMICAL PLANT

Investigation of alleged incendiarism in connection with a fire December 1, which destroyed a building of the Western Chemical Manufacturing Company, at Long Beach, California, where supplies for the government are being made, has resulted in the arrest of Alexis M. Schwitalla, secretary of the company, his brother Alfred Schwitalla, and William Rittle, a watchman. The fire came as the culmination of mysterious explosions and smaller fires, occurring through a period of two years at the plant.

Chemicals, with which signal torches are made for trench warfare and for the navy, are manufactured in the plant. It is said to be the only plant in the United States manufacturing strontium nitrates, which previously had been imported from Germany.

The Schwitallas asserted they were born in the United States, of German parentage. Police authorities have reported to federal agents that Alexis Schwitalla resided in a hotel in which Captain Alfred A. Fritzen, German naval officer indicted in New York for connection in the plot to blow up the Welland canal, was a guest while visiting here. Captain Fritzen is now interned at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Consul General Gottschalk of Rio de Janeiro cables to the Department of Commerce: The Minister of Agriculture of Brazil has published a decision of the Minister of Finance which rules that alcohol containing 5 per cent. of kerosene shall be considered as denatured alcohol and shall have the benefit of the Brazilian internal-revenue law which exempts this product from taxation. It is hoped that as a result of this decision the native alcohol combined with gasoline or kerosene imported from the United States may come into more extensive local use for industrial purposes.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS.* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26055—A man in Madagascar desires to purchase two complete plants for treating arrowroot, one for flour and one for starch. Full description and specifications should be submitted, drawings included. A plant with an output of 30 tons per day is desired. Correspondence should be in French. References.

26061—A man in Algeria is in the market for 10 tons of calcium carbide. One-fourth cash will be paid with order and balance against presentation of documents at destination. The goods should be packed in casks weighing between 50 and 70 kilos. Correspondence should be in French. Reference. Prices should be quoted in francs, if possible.

26072—A man in France desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of a general line of goods, such as food products, greases and oils, industrial chemicals, cereals, general light hardware, etc. All business is desired on a commission basis. Correspondence should be in French. References.

26077—A man in France desires to purchase dyes derived chiefly from dyewoods, such as campeche, indigo, aniline, and others. Samples, catalogues, and price lists should be submitted. He would consider an agency proposition. Quotations should be made f.o.b. New York. Correspondence should be in French. References.

26081—A man in Switzerland desires to purchase complete machinery and equipment for the treatment of medicinal herbs. Correspondence should be in French or Russian.

26097—A man in Portugal is in the market for chemical products. Quotations should be made f.o.b. New York. Payment will be made against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26100—A firm in China desires to secure an agency for the sale of dyes. Cash will be paid, if necessary. The firm will also make outright purchases. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26104—A firm in Scotland is in the market for 550-strength saccharin in sealed boxes. At least 10 pounds per month would be required. The goods should be sent by parcel post. References.

26105—An agency is desired by a firm in Norway for the sale of lubricating oils. Quotations should be made f.o.b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

WAR COUNCIL OF N. J. MANUFACTURERS

No Such Thing as a Non-Essential Industry in New Jersey, Says Warren C. King—All to Unite to Help the Government Win the War.

The convention of the Manufacturers' Council of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, held at Newark, last week, asked Congress to repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust law; to allow the regulation of commodity prices by producers, under the authority and control of Government authorities; and the establishment by the United States Government of a national academy or school of commerce similar to the national academies for the army and navy at West Point and Annapolis, to train men in shipbuilding and in navigation.

The speakers were Governor Walter E. Edge, Warren C. King, George A. Viehmann, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, Louis T. Bryant, Austen Colgate. The purpose of the meeting was explained as an effort to concentrate the manufacturing industries of New Jersey to help win the war. A resolution was adopted assuring the President of the United States that the manufacturers welcomed every opportunity to co-operate with the national Government.

Warren C. King, president of the King Chemical Co., 72 Front street, New York, and a director in the Board of Trade of Bound Brook, N. J., made several references to conditions in the chemical industry of interest to the trade. Speaking of the report that a list of 450 commodities which were declared non-essential to the prosecution of the war had been submitted to the War Industries Board, Mr. King discussed the use of tin tetrachloride in the silk industry. He said it was made from scrap tin, old cans, etc., and was necessary to give the silk more body. If its use were discontinued, he said, the price of silks would go up 25 to 50 per cent. What would be the gain, he asked, if silk was declared a non-essential industry? Women would turn to cotton and woolen goods and draw heavily on supplies of cotton and wool which were needed for army supplies. Mr. King continued:

"It is a serious matter to determine whether or not an industry is non-essential. I understand the pottery manufacturers were notified that they would not have coal because their industry was non-essential. At first thought, it might seem that pottery was non-essential for the prosecution of the war, but if the manufacturers of pottery are obliged to curtail or discontinue their production, it will not be long before we turn to tin plates and tin cups and I believe the tin plate industry is considered one of the most essential for the prosecution of the war.

"We are going to win this war. We are not going to win the war by destroying the industries of the country. Our railroads today present a pitiable spectacle as an evidence of regulation. If the Interstate Commerce Commission had consisted of men who were experienced in the railroad business, their efforts would have been concentrated upon building up the railroads and not destroying them.

"To-day, all manufacturing is necessary. There is no such thing as non-essential. Some commodities may be non-essential in the sense that they are not absolutely necessary for war purposes, but if this great country is to maintain its position as the greatest manufacturing nation on earth, and be able to retain its commerce after the war, it can only do so by keeping its factories up to the fullest state of efficiency.

"One reason advanced for the curtailment of manufacturing was so that employees of the factories could be released for agricultural purposes. Most of the employees of the factories are not any more fit for agricultural purposes than our soldiers are fit for the trenches until they have undergone a hardening experience of at least six months. The agriculturalist should stick to his farm and the manufacturer should stick to his plant. Skilled workmen in our factories have been taught to perform certain kinds of work and they are most proficient and most useful to the Government in carrying out the work for which they have been prepared.

"Until the United States entered into the war it has been against the law for manufacturers engaged in a similar line of production to meet to fix prices. It is still a violation of the law. Yet our Government at Washington has called together members of various trades and has established prices. The present session of Congress should repeal the Sherman Act and a fair law should be placed upon the statute books of this country permitting manufacturers to establish prices so long as these prices do not work a hardship upon the consumers and yet enable the manufacturers to produce their goods at a profit."

Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., said in part:

"We want to help the Government in every way. We have already done so many times even now. We have already aided in changing their formulas, substituting better and more practical ones. We have shown them where they can get their goods. This is but the beginning. We can do much more. We have just started. As an association working together and with every one of our facilities combined and put at the disposal of the Government, we can be of great use. For we are practical men. All our training has been practical. The Government will listen to us as a body, as the Manufacturers Council, more than to any individual. We have the power of a great group. As a Council of five hundred, a thousand men, the Government cannot suspect any self-seeking motives."

The trade committee of the Manufacturers' Council which will deal with chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, etc., is headed by Thomas A. Lenci, of the Eagle Printing Ink Co., Jersey City, chairman. The committee will cover chemical products, fertilizers, high explosives, inks and mucilage.

The chairman of the Committee on Oil, Paint, Varnish and Soap is Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., Jersey City.

METHODS OF THE IODINE SYNDICATE

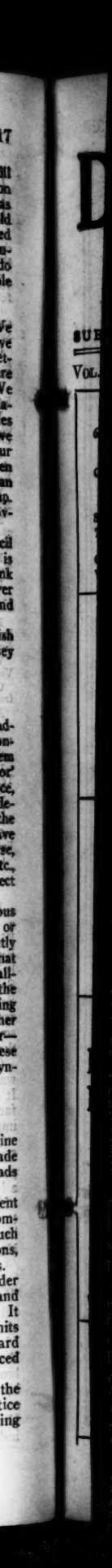
Referring to the monopoly in iodine and the recent advance in prices by the Chilian Iodine Syndicate, the London *Chemist and Druggist* says: "It does, however, seem deplorable that such large quantities of the 'mother-liquor' of nitrates are allowed to run to waste at the source, simply because the output is always in excess of the demand. There is, therefore, no pretence of scarcity in the supply, and throughout the war, shipments of iodine have been well maintained. Nitrate of soda has, of course, advanced on the grounds of high freights, insurance, etc., but the excuse, we think, applies with much less effect to the by-product."

"At the present time there does not seem to be serious competition with Japanese iodine or potassium iodide, or probably the syndicate is finding business sufficiently prosperous without taking notice of competition from that source. So far this year, there has been a marked falling off in exports of potassium iodide from Japan, the figures for the eight months, January to August, being 132,060 lbs. against 153,868 lbs. during 1916. On the other hand, the exports of crude iodine have been much larger—viz., 27,516 lbs. against 1,206 lbs. during 1916. These figures do not show aggressive competition with the Syndicate, and are comparatively small in the aggregate."

NATIONAL ANILINE CO.'S WARNING

The protest and warning issued by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, because of reports in the trade that the company is under the control of Germans, reads as follows:

"Our attention has been directed to rumors now current to the effect that the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., is under the control of German interests. Such statements, if made, are, in view of existing conditions, obviously so false that they are assumed to be malicious.

"The fact is this company is American owned and under American control, is operated by American chemists, and makes American dyes from American raw materials. It has brought together an aggregation of producing units under exclusively American control adequate to safeguard American consumers from the disastrous conditions forced upon the country at the inception of the war in 1914."

Secretary W. T. Miller, whose name is attached to the circular, adds that he has been instructed to give notice that actions in damage will lie against persons circulating any such reports.